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FOOD STAMP PROGRAM OPERATIONS STUDY

REPORT ON CENSUS OF STATE OPERATIONS: COMPUTER MATCHING

FINAL REPORT

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Computer verification of client-reported information using external data bases, or computer matching, is used to varying degrees by the state food stamp agencies. Accordingly, the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has sponsored research to: (1) determine the extent of computer matching in the Food Stamp Program (FSP), (2) develop a descriptive profile of state-level or state-directed computer matching activities and, (3) address the considerable variation among states. Computer matching is one of six topics covered in a study of Food Stamp Program operations, being carried out by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., with The Urban Institute and Abt Associates Inc. as subcontractors.

The first phase of the study involved interviews with food stamp personnel in the 50 states, plus the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Questions in the computer matching component of the interviews covered the number of matching systems, the type of external data base(s) accessed by each of the systems, the timing of the matches and currency of information in the data bases as well as reporting requirements between the state and local offices. Several open-ended questions in the document elicited comments on the effectiveness of matching and also elicited state reactions to the new Income Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) regulations. It should be noted that the Phase I interviews were conducted in mid-1986 and prior to the October 1, 1986 implementation date of the Income Eligibility Verification Systems (IEVS) regulations. Phase II interiews will document additional systems created by state or local agencies in response to the IEVS regulations.

#### EXTENT OF COMPUTER MATCHING IN THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The state census identified a total of 248 distinct computer matching systems in use nationwide in the FSP. The major characteristics of the 248 are: (1) the purpose of the match (front-end verification of information on applicants versus ongoing verification of information on recipients), (2) the method by which an agency accesses and uses the external data files (batch or on-line access).

Within the above context, the major characteristics of the 248 systems are summarized here and presented in detail in Chapter II of the report.

#### Purpose of the Match\*

- o 107 systems (43%) are used exclusively for on-going matching
- o 105 systems (42%) are used for front-end and on-going matching
- o 34 systems (14%) are used exclusively for front-end matching

#### Type of Access\*

- o 53 systems (21%) have on-line access
- o 193 systems (78%) systems have batch access

#### Timing of the Front-End Batch Matching Systems\*

- o 45 of 91 systems (50%) are used to conduct matching monthly
- o 12 of 91 systems (13%) are used to conduct matching daily
- o 13 of 91 systems (14%) are used to conduct matching weekly
- o 8 of 91 systems (9%) are used to conduct matching quarterly

#### Timing of Front-End On-Line Matching Systems\*

- o 21 of 48 systems (44%) are used to conduct matching immediately at application
- o 18 to 48 systems (38%) are used to conduct matching daily on all new applicants that day
- o 7 to 48 systems (15%) are used to conduct matching weekly, monthly, other on all new applicants that period

#### Timing of On-Going Batch Matching Systems\*

- o 79 of 176 systems (45%) are used to conduct matching monthly
- o 40 of 176 systems (23%) are used to conduct matching quarterly
- o 21 of 176 systems (12%) are used to conduct matching at recertification
- o 36 of 176 systems (20%) are used to conduct matching at other intervals

#### Timing of On-Going On-Line Matching Systems\*

- o 18 of 36 systems (50%) are used to conduct matching at recertification
- o 9 of 36 systems (25%) are used to conduct matching at worker option
- o 9 of 36 systems (25%) are used to conduct matching semimonthly, monthly, annually or at other intervals.

#### Maturity of the Matching Systems\*

- o 62 systems (25%) were first used between 1969 and 1979
- o 67 systems (27%) were first used between 1980 and 1983
- o 111 systems (45%) were first used between 1984 and mid-1986

#### Data Sources Used

Twenty-five data sources are used for computer matching in the Food Stamp Program, ranging from state wage and unemployment files and files from the Social Security Administration to files from miscellaneous sources, such as financial institutions (banks), worker's compensation, child-support files and any data files for any state supplementary payments. The two primary sources of data are unemployment insurance files (accessed by 77 systems) and wage files (accessed by 72 systems).

#### Use of Matching Systems by Other Programs

Nearly all the computer matching systems are used by several programs administered by state welfare agencies. Only 24 (10%) of the 248 systems are used by FSP only. That is, 224 (90%) of the systems are used by at least one other program.

- o 220 (88%) are used by FSP and AFDC
- o 173 (69%) are used by FSP and Medicaid
- o 64 (26%) used by FSP, AFDC, Medicaid

#### STATE AND LOCAL ROLES IN COMPUTER MATCHING

Examination of computer matching from a state perspective provides insight into the role of the states in the matching process. Major findings on states are summarized here and presented in more detail in Chapter III of the report.

#### Distribution of Matching Systems

In 1986, all states and territories except Ohio, conducted regular computer matching on the FS caseload. Twelve states (23%) had 1-3 different matching systems. Thirty states (57%) had 4-6 different systems, and ten states (19%) had 7 or more unique computer matching systems.

<sup>\*</sup>Percentages will not all sum to 100% since information on some matching systems is missing.

#### Coverage of FSP Caseload

Forty-eight states conducted front-end matching on FS applicants (91% of the states). Fifty-two states conduct on-going matching on active FS cases (98% of the states).

#### Data Sources for Routine Matching

UI files are the primary data source for matching, used by 48 states (91% of the states). Employer wage files are used by 45 states (85%); SSI benefits are matched by 34 states (64%); and Social Security benefits are matched by 32 states (60%).

#### State and Local Interaction

The process of computer matching involves activities at both the state and local levels. Specifically, three types of activities were addressed in the census; (1) state and local interaction for conducting a match, (2) case activities taken as a result of the match, and (3) reporting requirements established for local offices by the states.

The actual initiation of the match may occur at the local office. On-line, immediate computer access to at least one computer matching system exists in twenty-six of the states.

There is much variation in terms of what local FSAs report to the state agency about computer matching. Reporting requirements include turnaround documents (required in four states) or regular aggregate reports (14 states) on, for example, "hits", reconciliations, and claims cases. Twenty-three different states require local offices to submit some reports on matching but few states require local offices to submit information about matching from all systems.

#### Special Matches

In addition to the routine matching functions undertaken on a regular basis, some states use their data processing capabilities to perform "special" or one-time only matches. The two broad categories for this type of match are; (1) state-directed test matches using in-state files from other programs or the various data files of a neighboring jurisdiction, and (2) matching against federally generated data bases. Thirty state agencies reported special matching using at least one type of special match, and 15 of those agencies conducted more than one type of special match during the last two years.

#### State Perceptions on Matching

The general comments about computer matching were almost uniformly positive and most respondents were anticipating the development of new, more efficient matching systems or networks in the future. Most respondents felt the wage and UI matches were generally the most effective in terms of reducing the number of erroneous certifications, but expressed concerns about the time lag for reporting to the source agency and the subsequent problems related to the currency of the information in the data bases.

Respondents identified three aspects of the new IEVS regulations that they feel are particularly burdensome: (1) the requirement to match on employer wage-reporting data, IRS data and SSA wage data; (2) the requirement to conduct matching on all food stamp clients; and (3) the requirement that 100% of all "hits" be "followed up" within 30 days.

Although the comments about IEVS generally reflected concern about the increased effort required of states, a few respondents did express positive reactions. Several agencies mentioned that although the IRS data are not timely, matching on the IRS data base will at least provide some access to financial resources and unearned income that has not previously been available.

#### STATE COMPUTER MATCHING TYPOLOGIES

The structured nature of the data collected in the census allows for the development of comparative state typologies. The following four dimensions form the basis for the typologies described in Chapter IV.

- o Mode of access
- o Range of data bases
- o Intensity of state policies
- o Maturity of matching operations

The first three dimensions were created by combining several independent characteristics identified by the census, the fourth is a single descriptive characteristic. The four dimensions are by no means the only important characteristics of state computer matching policies, but they do represent several of the critical differences among states in their approaches toward computer matching.

About half of the states limit their matching to the primary sources of data (UI, wage, SSA and files internal to the welfare/food stamp agency), and the other half also match against some other external data bases (e.g., department of motor vehicles, banks or tax agencies). A large proportion of the latter agencies conduct matching frequently. This may suggest that those state agencies that use many data bases and conduct matches on a relatively frequent basis are similar in other ways.

Another observation resulting from the above typology indicates that of the ten states reporting no exclusive front-end matching on applicants, seven of these conduct monthly matching on the entire caseload and use external files as well as wage, UI and SSA information. This may indicate that frequent ongoing matching is conducted in lieu of actual front-end matching (at application). In the case of this specific typology, the grouping of states might allow for examination of (1) the marginal contribution of having both front-end matching and different frequencies of on-going matching, and (2) the operational tradeoffs between actual front-end matching (i.e., at application) and routine matching of the entire caseload each month.

Simple two-fold typololgies based on the four comparative dimensions discussed in the report can be used to expand the analysis of computer matching in the FSP and to develop other typologies that may be of particular research, policy or operational interest.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a series of interviews concerning Computer Matching Systems used by Food Stamp Agencies (FSA's). The interviews were conducted as part of the first phase of the Food Stamp Program Operations Study (FSPOS), conducted by Mathematica Policy Research Inc., under contract to the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with The Urban Institute and Abt Associates, as subcontractors. Other topics covered in this first phase of the study, referred to in this report as the "census" of state agencies, are: Automated Certification Systems, Claims Collection, Monthly Reporting, Quality Control, and Job Search activities. The results of these five other topic areas are presented in companion reports.

The Program Operations Study will consist of three phases of data collection and analysis. The first phase, the "census," has entailed telephone interviews with state agency staff in the 53 state-level Food Stamp Agencies (including Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia) concerning practices and procedures in the six areas of Food Stamps named above. In the second phase, for which data were collected in October-November 1986, claims collection and computer matching operations are being analyzed in a national sample of 191 local agencies. Finally, in the spring of 1987, the third phase of the study will be carried out, consisting of intensive assessments of selected sites, focussing on the assessment of the costs and benefits of particularly promising examples of operations identified in the first two phases of the study.

This introductory chapter first outlines, in Section A, the goals of the census interviews on Computer Matching (CM). In Section B, a brief discussion is presented on the sources of the CM data, including a description of the agency sample and the interviewing methods used. Section C discusses the scope of the data collected, and Section D describes the organization of the remainder of this report.

#### A. GOALS OF THE CENSUS ON COMPUTER MATCHING

Computer matching is the automated process of matching information about individuals across different data files (or data bases). Since the 1970s state welfare agencies have been conducting some form of computer matching to corroborate client information or to detect discrepancies in information. The original purpose (and still the main purpose) was to identify individuals who were applying for or receiving Aid to Families

with Dependent Children (AFDC) but had unreported wages that would make them ineligible for welfare or reduce their benefits. By the end of the 1970s, welfare agencies had expanded the wage matching to food stamp households as well as AFDC recipients. States were required by Congress to wage-match their AFDC caseloads beginning in October 1970, and wage matching in the food stamp program (FSP) was mandated beginning in January 1983.

For food stamps, computer matching has three general purposes: (1) verifying eligibility and benefits amounts, (2) investigating payment errors, and (3) substantiating information to be used in prosecutions. The matching can take place at intake to verify the eligibility of new applicants, at recertification to verify the continuing eligibilty of current recipients, or at some other periodic interval (e.g. monthly or quarterly) to detect any inconsistencies in information on ongoing current rates. The computer matching process essentially is the initial match across data files, followed by the full range of subsequent follow-up activities, such as fraud prosecution, administrative disqualification, and claim collections.

The primary purpose of the census interviews on Computer Matching (CM) in the food stamp program was to develop a clear, descriptive profile of state-level or state-directed computer matching activities and to address the considerable variation among states in terms of (1) integration with matching done by other public assistance programs, (2) the types of data bases used, (3) the methods used to conduct matches, and (4) the frequency of matches.

Also to be addressed was the variation among states in terms of post-matching activity, such as requirements for reporting, case prioritization, and the level and type of information reported to the local agency as a result of the state-directed matching.

Specifically, the following topics were covered by the FSPOS computer matching census:

#### o Types of matching being conducted

- a. Access: On-line/batch
- b. Timing: Front-end/on-going
- c. Data bases matched
- d. Turnaround time
- e. Schedule (for ongoing matching): Periodic/at recertification
- f. Frequency (for periodic matching): Monthly, quarterly,
   annually

#### Techniques used in performing matches

- a. Case identifiers used
- b. Discrepancy codes used
- c. Update period and time lapse for each external data source
- d. Prioritizing of cases for subsequent follow-up action
- e. Coverage: active cases only vs. active and inactive cases

# o Information or direction provided to local FSA's for follow-up

- a. Content of forms or reports required
- b. Format of match reports

#### o Tracking procedures employed by state FSA's

- a. State reporting requirements for local FSA's
- b. Frequency of local reporting
- c. Actions taken by states to ensure follow-up

A clear, descriptive profile of the above aspects of state-level or state-generated computer matching functions was the primary goal of the CM interviews. However in the course of census design and subsequent interviews, several other topics emerged and are reflected in the data collection instrument and the data presented in this report. At the request of FNS, questions concerning the nature and dates of any special, or one-time only, computer matches conducted by the states in addition to their routine matching activities were also included in the instrument. An open-ended question designed to elicit responses on the general perception of the effectiveness of computer matching was also included. Responses to this question often made reference to the new Income Eligibility Verification Regulations (IEVS), which will require state agencies beginning October 1, 1986 to verify household circumstances against external sources of information. The comments and reactions to IEVS are documented in this report. However, the primary focus of the interview, and of the results reported here, is to present a clear descriptive profile of the state-level or stategenerated computer-matching activities undertaken as of mid-1986.

#### B. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Three aspects of the CM census provide useful background to the presentation of results: (1) a description of the agencies covered in the interviews; (2) a general overview of how the interviews were conducted, and (3) the use of materials received from state agencies.

#### Description of the CM Sample

The general aim of the CM census is the development, through interviews with the state FSA staff, of a clear descriptive profile of computer matching systems used in each state. To this end, 53 telephone interviews were conducted with staff in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands. While variations do exist in a state's administration of the food stamp program (state-supervised/state operated vs. state supervised/county administered programs), the CM instrument was designed to take into account these variations, as well as any matching systems operating in only part of the state, such as the Overnight Clearance System which operates for New York City only.

The computer matching systems covered in the survey reflect both the variety across states and the rapid pace of system development in the past few years. The systems described in this report are those that were in place and operating at the time of the interviews (summer 1986). In many states, system enhancements are occurring continuously; so it must be recognized that the descriptions in this report are a snapshot of state capabilities that will continue to develop.

# Interviewing Methods

Structured interview instruments to be administered by phone were developed after extensive review of data and information already available from FNS files, earlier research, and state reports to FNS. After review and clearance by FNS and OMB, a pre-test of the instrument was conducted with three state agencies--Connecticut, Tennessee and Texas. The staff in these states were very helpful and the pre-test resulted in substantial revisions to improve clarity and completeness. Interview respondents were nominated by state FSP directors or their delegates in preliminary telephone discussions with senior FSPOS research staff. In most instances a single respondent was suggested, most often a staff member involved in development of policy and procedures, or staff involved in the actual implementation of computer matching systems. In some instances, the FSP director suggested several different respondents for particular parts of the instrument. Even when a single respondent was suggested, however, interviewers often encountered situations in which the primary respondent could not supply answers to specific questions; interviewers then requested a referral to other agency staff and initiated contacts with them as needed. Of the 53 agency interviews completed, 35 involved contacting more than one respondent. The interviews for this operations area generally lasted about one hour and forty-five minutes.

Although the CM instrument consisted primarily of structured response questions, the interviewing method involved a great deal of discussion of the questions and probing for clarification of responses. Every completed interview was reviewed by the senior project researcher responsible for the CM topic. These reviews identified apparent contradictions among interview responses and answers which, based on other information provided, appeared to reflect interpretation of interview terminology that departed from the interview intent. As the interviews proceeded, these reviews also identified the need for further clarification of the intent of specific questions and their interpretation in the context of particular system characteristics. These reviews prompted the preparation of "question clarification" statements distributed to interviewers to guide them in future administration of particular interview questions and also led to interviewer call-backs to respondents to clarify or confirm responses and to probe further to resolve what appeared to be contradictory information. Call backs were made for this purpose to almost every respondent FSA.

Use of Materials from State Agencies

In addition to the data collected in the telephone interview, states were also asked to provide descriptive program materials on computer matching activities. Various documents were forwarded to our offices by thirty-two states and jurisdictions. The types of materials provided range from descriptions of matching systems currently in use, to handbooks for eligibility workers conducting matches. Thirty-three states provided the relevant portions of policy and procedures manuals, and some states provided billing information and management reports on computer matching. A complete list of program materials provided by the states is included in Appendix B to this report.

The materials provided by the state agencies presented important contextual background for analysis of the interview data. In some cases, information available in these materials provided responses to specific interview questions, which saved time in the inteviews. In other instances, where the complexity or subtlety of a state's procedures or systems could not be completely captured in the structured interview responses, the background materials were used to ensure correct interpretation.

Therefore, effectiveness data gathered as a result of these interviews are generally limited to the respondents' perceptions on the effectiveness of computer matching.

## Definitional Variation

During the course of the interviews, several definitional variations were identified across states. Two are mentioned here because they are related to critical dimensions of matching systems.

- o RAW HITS: Although commonly perceived to be those cases where client-provided information is different from information in the external data base, many of the states define a "hit" as any case with any information on the external data base, i.e. locating or connecting the client identifier(s) with the source data base. The next phase of the study will involve closer examination of the precise definition of a "hit".
- o FRONT-END MATCHING: For purposes of the census interviews, the category of front-end matching includes any daily, weekly, or monthly matching done on applicants before initial certification, as well as instances when an agency includes new applicants among the routine on-going matching done during a particular time period. This broad definition was used to ensure that all possible variations of "front-end" matching were included in the census.

#### D. ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The remainder of this report is organized in the following manner. Chapter II addresses the extent of computer matching in the food stamp program, by describing the status of computer matching systems currently in use nationwide and the types of data bases accessed by these systems. Chapter III addresses state policies on matching in the food stamp program, issues related to the cost-effectiveness of computer matching and state reactions to the new IEVS regulations. Chapter IV presents a general typology for comparing state computer matching policies and processes. Detailed tables in Appendix A present the census results, a list of materials received from states is included in Appendix B, and the CM interview instrument appears as Appendix C.

#### A. INTRODUCTION

As a result of the census interviews, 248 computer matching systems were identified as being in use nationwide in the food stamp program.1/ System descriptions, operations and policies for their use are discussed in this chapter. Discussion of the extent of computer matching in the food stamp program centers on two basic dimensions: the purpose of the match and the type of access with which a local agency obtains matching information using that system. Within this context, various specifications of the 248 systems are discussed in Section C including: the timing of the matches (the specific time at which the applicant or recipient information is subjected to the match), the use of matching systems by other public assistance programs and the maturity of the systems. The types and sources of information accessed by the 248 systems are discussed under the heading "Data Sources Used for Computer Matching", Section D, in which the 25 different data sources utilized by the systems are described. This section also discusses the frequency of use of these data sources and the currency of information available from the data sources; the length of time required for the entire match process (allowing for exchange of information between the local and state agencies) and the type of information received by the local agencies.

#### B. DEFINITIONAL AND GENERAL ASPECTS OF COMPUTER MATCH SYSTEMS

Two hundred and forty-eight distinct computer matching systems were identified in use in the food stamp program nationwide on a routine and regular basis in mid 1986. Two hundred and forty-one of these systems are used on a statewide basis and the other seven are used in selected local areas.2/ Appendix Table A-1

<sup>1/</sup>A computer matching system as identified by the state census of the Food Stamp Program Operations Study meets the following criteria: (1) it is conducted on a regular basis or a routine schedule (as opposed to a special or one time only match) and (2) it is conducted by an automated process (as opposed to a manual matching process).

<sup>2/</sup>This phase of the Program Operations Study focuses on states. Thus, the 248 computer matching systems described in this report are those systems identified at the state level (i.e., they are generally developed, administered, maintained or coordinated at the state level). The next phase of the study will identify any additional computer matching systems developed or maintained by local jurisdictions or programs.

lists these computer matching systems by state. Two dimensions are used to categorize these systems: (1) the purpose of the match, and (2) the method for defining the systems and accessing data.

## Purpose of The Match

Computer matching systems are used for two fairly separable purposes in the food stamp program (FSP):

- o verification of income, eligibility and benefit levels for new FSP applicants (i.e. front-end verification), and
- o verification of income, continued eligibility and benefit levels for active FSP recipients (i.e. on-going verification).

## Type of Access

The type of access, that is, the means by which a match is conducted, is either an on-line or batch process:3/

- o "on-line" matching occurs when information about a food stamp applicant or recipient is entered directly onto a computer terminal and information is received back immediately based on a match done instantly by the computer.
- o "batch" matching occurs when information on a list of recipients or cases (or the entire caseload) is entered onto a computer file (e.g., tape or disk), that file is then matched to another file, and the results of the match are received either on a new file (e.g. tape or disk) or on a hard copy computer print-out. It takes longer to receive information from batch processing than from on-line processing (e.g., it can range from a few hours to several weeks).

Examination of Table II.1 reveals that 34 (14%) of the 248 systems are used for front-end matching, 107 (43%) are used exclusively for on-going matching, and 105 (42%) are used for both front-end and on-going matching. Table II.1 also distinguishes between on-line and batch access for matching. Fifty-three systems (21%) use on-line processing and 194 (78%) of the systems use batch processing.

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{3}{\text{Some}}$  state matching systems have both on-line and batch access, but for purposes of this study, they were defined as two separate matching systems, because different procedures must be followed to initiate each type of match.

Number of Computer Matching Systems in the Food Stamp Program, by Purpose of Match and Type of Access

Purpose	On-line Access	Batch Access	Total
Front-end verification only	17	17	34
On-going verification	5	102	107
Both front-end and on-going verification	31	74	105
Missing			
Total	53	193	248

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>star}$ Some descriptive information on two systems is missing

## C. COVERAGE OF THE RELEVANT ISSUES BY THE COMPUTER MATCH SYSTEMS

The operational characteristics of computer matching systems—the timing of the matches, the use of the match systems by other public assistance programs, and the maturity of systems—are all relevant topics for the study of computer matching in the FSP. The timing of the match, or when the information from the applicant or recipient is subjected to the match, can affect an agency's ability to monitor the changes in earned and unearned income levels for applicants and recipients and to issue correct benefit amounts. The extent to which a matching system is used by other public assistance programs within an agency has cost implications since matching costs may be shared among programs using the same system. The maturity of the systems provides insight into implementation trends in computer matching.

The timing of the match is related to both the purpose of the match and the type of access (on-line or batch) utilized by the matching system.

# Timing of Front-end Matching

For front-end matching, timing is important because the intent of front-end matching is to verify the income and assets of the applicant household in order to determine the correct benefit level at the beginning of the household's participation in food stamps. All food stamp applicants must be certified or denied certification within 30 days and certain applicants must be certified earlier through expedited certification. Therefore, the sooner the front-end match is performed the more likely the FSA is to authorize the correct amount of benefits to the household.4/

Table II.2 summarizes the timing of the front-end matching systems by type of access. Of the 48 on-line matching systems used for front-end matching, 39 of them (81%) are performed immediately at application or daily. Another one is performed weekly, while four are performed at another time, such as before certification. Thus, nearly all the on-line front-end matching is conducted on the day of application.

<sup>4/</sup>Technically, front-end matching means that the match is performed before the food stamp household is initially certified, although it could be performed after certification if the household is eligible for expedited services.

Table II.2

Timing of Front-End Matching Performed in the Food Stamp Program, by Type of Access

	Acce On-line		
Timing of Matching	Access	Batch Access	Total
Immediately	21		21
Daily	18	12	30
Weekly	1	13	14
Monthly	2	45	47
Quarterly		8	8
Other	4	4	8
Missing	2*	9*	11*
Total	<u>48</u>	<u>91</u>	139

<sup>\*</sup>Some descriptive information on eleven systems is missing. The two missing systems identified in Table II.1 are not included in either Table II.2 or II.3.

Of the batch matches that are used for front-end matching, the majority of them, 45 (50%) are performed monthly. A few are used more frequently: 12 are used daily and 13 weekly. Because of the 30-day certification period, it is highly unlikely that the eight quarterly matching systems used for front-end matching are used exclusively for front-end matching. This would not allow enough time to perform the match before certifications.

# Timing of On-going Matching

A recipient's income or assets are likely to change over time and on-going matching is primarily used to verify changes in wages, income, assets and household composition, on a regular, on-going basis. Table II.3 summarizes the timing of the ongoing matching systems by the type of access. Batch matching is best suited for matching at routine intervals of time and the table shows that the majority of on-going batch matching systems are used monthly (79 of the 176 on-going systems or 45%) or quarterly (40 systems or 23%). Together the monthly and quarterly batch matching systems make up the majority of the ongoing batch matching systems (68%). Batch matching systems are also utilized at recertification (21 systems), weekly (12 systems), and annually (12 systems).

Of the 36 on-line on-going matching systems, the majority (75%) are utilized at recertification or at the worker's option.

# Use of the Matching Systems by Other Programs

Many computer matching systems are simultaneously used by several public assistance programs.5/ That is, many of the matching systems in use in the food stamp program are part of comprehensive public assistance matching systems. A comprehensive, or integrated, system facilitates the matching of all public assistance cases within an agency (or some subset thereof, such as, food stamps and AFDC, or food stamps, AFDC and GA) against external data bases. The Census identified the extent to which the 248 matching systems identified in this report are also used by other programs.

Appendix Table A-4 documents this aspect of computer matching in the food stamp program. Of the 248 matching systems, only 24 systems are used by the FSP only. That is, 90% of all food

Public assistance programs include food stamps, AFDC, Medicaid, Child Support, General Assistance, state supplements to SSI and a few miscellaneous programs.

Table II.3

Timing of On-Going Matching in the Food Stamp Program, by Type of Access

	Acce		
Timing of Matching	On-line Access	Batch Access	Total
Weekly	0	12	12
Semi-monthly	2	4	6
Monthly	5	79	84
Quarterly	0	40	40
Semi-annually	0	2	2
Annually	1	12	13
At Recertification	18	21	39
At Worker's Option	9	1	10
Other	1	5	6
Total	36	176	212

stamp matching systems (224 systems) are utilized by at least one other program. Appendix Table A-4 also shows that of the 248 systems, 88% (220 systems) are also used by AFDC and 69% (173 systems) are used by Medicaid. It is also interesting to note that 64, or 26% are used jointly by food stamps, AFDC and Medicaid.

# Maturity of the Matching Systems

Technological advancements in the past decade have been extremely rapid. Computers are increasingly used for various management purposes in all public programs. Interfacing multiple data bases is now fairly easy to do and matching information across data bases has become quite common. Some state welfare agencies have been conducting computer matching since the early 1970's but the greatest proliferation has occurred in the early 1980's.

The census attempted to document the maturity of the matching systems used in the FSP, in terms of how long each system has been in use. Appendix Table A-3 shows the year each system was first used by the FSP, and this information is summarized in Table II.4.

It is clear, however, that the introduction of computer matching has greatly increased in the 1980's and each year since between 1980 and 1985 a greater number of systems have become operational. This trend will probably continue for at least another few years because of the new IEVS regulations that require FSP, AFDC, Medicaid and Unemployment Insurance programs to verify wages, Social Security income and other benefits of all program participants.

#### D. THE DATA SOURCES USED FOR COMPUTER MATCHING

This section describes one of the most important features of the data matching systems: data sources used for matching and the currency of those data. It also includes the time it takes to obtain the data, or to obtain the results of a match; and the time required for local offices to receive the results of the match. Finally, it discusses the nature of the match information received by the local offices.

#### The Data Source

Through the census, 25 data sources used for matching with food stamp files were identified. Table II.5 summarizes the number of matching systems using each type of data, and Appendix Table A-2 documents the data sources used by each of the 248

Table II.4

Number of Food Stamp Matching Systems
by Year of Introduction
of Routine Matching

(Year(s)	Introduction of Routine Matching Systems in the Food Stamp Program
1969	1
.971-75	21
.975–78	20
1979	20
1980	4
1981	16
1982	18
1983	29
1984	41
1985	43
1986	27
Missing	8 <b>*</b>
Total	248

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  Descriptive information on 8 of the systems is missing.

Number and Percentage of Matching Systems Using Various Data Sources

Table II.5

Data Base	Number of Systems Accessing Each Data Base	Percent of Systems Accessing Each Base
Employer Reported		
Wages	72	29.0
UI Benefits	77	31.0
SSA Wage	8	3.2
SSA Employment	6	2.4
SSA Benefits	<b>3</b> 8	15.3
SSI Benefits	41	16.5
State Tax	2	0.8
Bank	4	1.6
DMV	9	3.6
AFDC	21	8.4
General Assistance	5	2.0
Medicaid	9	3.6
Medicare	5	2.0
1099 Tax	1	0.4
Other Juris. Wage	4	1.6
Other Juris. UI	4	1.6
Other Juris. PA	7	2.8
SSA/SSN	7	2.8
Federal Disqual.	10	4.0
Workers Comp.	5	2.0
Other Employment	3	1.2
Other Non-Welfare	20	8.0
FS Duplication	12	4.8
Other State Assistance	19	7.6
Other Federal	2	0.8

systems. (Table III.2 in Chapter III summarizes the number of states using each source of information.) The following list provides a brief explanation of each of the data sources.

- o STATE WAGES FILES: Most states have a wage reporting system which requires employers to report on a quarterly basis the amount of wages paid to each employee in jobs covered by Unemployment Insurance. All states will attempt a wage reporting system by 1987. The wage records are usually maintained by the state employment security agency, and in a few states the revenue or tax agency maintains similar wage records on individuals.
- o UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FILES: The state employment security agencies also administer the UI system. Each employment security agency keeps records of who receives unemployment insurance and the amount of the payments issued.
- SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WAGE FILES: Unlike the UI wage and benefits data which are handled at the state level, Social Security information comes from federally administered data systems. Wage or earnings files are created from the main Social Security Administration (SSA) data files on individuals.
- o SSA SELF-EMPLOYMENT FILES: These files, like the SSA wage files are created from SSA's data files on individuals who report self-employment.
- o SSA BENEFIT FILES: SSA benefit files are composed of Title II, or Old Age, Survivors, Disability and Hospital Insurance (OASDHI) benefits which include: retirement, survivor, and disability benefits, as well as eligibility for Medicare Parts A and B. Matching on this data base is referred to as the Beneficiary Data Exchange, or BENDEX. For purposes of this report the first three categories, which consist of dollar amounts, are referred to as SSA Benefit files. The last file, Medicare eligility status, is referred to as a separate data source.
- SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME BENEFIT FILES: SSA also maintains the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) files which include all individuals who are entitled to SSI and the amount they are entitled to receive monthly. This data source is referred to as the State Data Exchange or SDX.

- o STATE TAX FILES: State tax files include all sources of income and/or interest income. This is analogous to the Internal Revenue Service's Form 1040 for income and Form 1099 for interest income.
- o BANK RECORD FILES: These files contain either the savings account or checking account balance individuals have in a bank on any given day.
- DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE FILES: These files, maintained by the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) in each state, contain the owner's name for the make, model, and year of every vehicle registered in the state. It also contains the vehicle's serial and license numbers.
- o AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC) FILES: AFDC is a federally-supported, state administered program created by Title IV-A of the Social Security Act for families in need. These state files contain the names and benefit amounts of all persons receiving benefits from the AFDC program.
- o GENERAL ASSISTANCE (GA) FILES: General Assistance is a generic term used to comprise all state and local programs of continuing or emergency income assistance. These programs are legislated, designed and funded at the state and local level. This assistance is available to individuals who are not eligible for federally-supported assistance programs like AFDC. Like the AFDC files, these state files contain the names and benefit amounts of all persons receiving benefits from the program.
- o MEDICAID FILES: These state files contain names of individuals participating in Medicaid, a federally supported medical program for the needy.
- o MEDICARE FILES: These federal files contain names of individuals eligible for Medicare Parts A and B, a federal medical program that accompanies social security benefits.
- o INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS) INTEREST INCOME FILES: These federal files contain the information on an individual's interest income, or 1099 Form.
- OTHER JURISDICTION'S WAGE FILES: These files contain wage information from a state or territory other than the one initiating the match.

- o OTHER JURISDICTION'S UI FILES: These files contain UI information from a state or territory other than the one initiating the match.
- o OTHER JURISDICTION'S PA FILES: These files contain information on individuals receiving public assistance benefits in a state or territory other than the one initiating the match.
- o SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (SSN) VALIDATION FILES: These files, maintained by SSA, contain the master file for SSNs and are used for assigning and validating social security numbers.
- o NATIONAL DISQUALIFICATION FILES: These files contain the names and SSNs of individuals that have been disqualified from the food stamp program nationwide.
- o WORKERS COMPENSATION FILES: These state files include names of individuals who have received workers compensation insurance benefits, and the amount received.
- o OTHER EMPLOYMENT FILES: These state files contain the information on individuals participating in employment programs in the state such as those under the Job Training Partnership Act or those employed by the state.
- o STATE NON-ASSISTANCE FILES: This is a miscellaneous category of state files. It includes vital statistics files, lottery files, and other state and local files.
- o FOOD STAMP FILES: These state files of all FS recipients are used to ensure that food stamp applicants and recipients do not participate in the program more than once either by receiving benefits through a second household or by applying in a second county.
- o STATE ASSISTANCE FILES OTHER THAN THOSE PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED: This is another miscellaneous category which contains state assistance files. It contains child support enforcement files, the state supplement to SSI and other assistance files.
- o FEDERAL FILES: These files contain federal employee or retirement information.

The most frequently accessed sources of data for computer matching in the FSP are wages and UI benefits, which were accessed by 77 (31%) and 72 (29%) of the computer matching systems respectively. The third and fourth most frequently accessed data sources are the SSA benefit files. Forty-one (41), or 17% of the systems access the SDX system (SSI benefits), while 38 or 15% of the systems access the Bendex system (Title II benefits).

The fifth most frequently accessed data source is AFDC benefits, used by 21 matching systems (8%). The census instrument identified all of the matching systems that matched against non-FSP data bases. Food Stamp and AFDC client files in most other states are routinely checked as part of intake, often using an automated integrated management information system, but this is not considered a match by state officials. Therefore, the census may not have identified all "internal" verification systems. For example, the Texas welfare management information system automatically reconciles benefits for all public assistance recipients and Texas state officials do not consider this a matching system.6/

The sixth and seventh most often matched categories of data are state non-welfare files and state assistance files other than those previously identified. None of the data sources in these miscellaneous categories are accessed by more than five of the food stamp matching systems.7/

Currency of Information in Data Bases In order for the information on the data bases to be most useful to the FSP, it should pertain to the same time period used for determining the benefit level. Respondents were asked to identify (1) how often each data source is updated and (2) how much time elapses between the end of the time period covered by the data and the time the data become available for matching. Although these may appear to be straightforward issues, they are in fact quite complex. In many states the two primary data bases used for matching—wage records and UI records—are

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{6}{}$ Other public assistance program files may be reconciled with food stamp files through a management information system as well.

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{7}{\text{There}}$  are five (5) vital statistics data bases accessed by FSP computer matching systems.

actually updated continuously. For example, employers are required to report quarterly earnings and, depending on the state, must submit the reports no later than three months after the reporting quarter has ended. In several states the data file becomes available one month after the end of the quarter, and is continuously or periodically (e.g. weekly, monthly) updated to include employers who submit reports after that time. In some states the FSA receives all updated files; in other states the data file is not made available until after all employer reports are entered, and the file is technically updated only once per quarter. Thus, wage records always cover one quarter, each individual's record is updated for each quarter, but the data base may be updated more frequently. most current wage data could easily be for a quarter that ended six to nine months earlier. This same type of complexity exists with UI data.

Although most respondents knew how often they received files, only a few knew how often the wage, UI and SSA information was updated. Because of the complexity of this issue, the data are somewhat unclear. Therefore, currency and frequency of information by system is not presented in this report. These factors will be examined in detail during the intensive third phase of this study.

Time
Required to
Obtain
the Results
of the Match

Information on two aspects of how much time is required to perform the entire matching process is presented in Appendix Table A-7 and summarized here. Appendix Table A-7 identifies, system, how long it takes for the match to be performed from the perspective of the food stamp agency. The results may be obtained immediately, as in the case of on-line access which is initiated by the local agency. The results may be obtained overnight, if the state FSP initiates a match through a batch process. If the state food stamp agency is the initiator of the match, but the match must be performed in another agency or department, the length of time for the results of the match to come back from that agency or department may take up to a month or more.

Table II.6 summarizes the length of time required to perform the match on the 248 systems. The table shows that the most common time lapse (76 systems) is overnight. This type of match is usually handled at the state level. The results of 63 of the matches took from one to four weeks to "turn around" and another 11 took a month or more. This type of match is usually handled by an agency or department other than the food stamp agency.

Table II.6

Length of Time Required to Perform the Match
by the Number of Food Stamp
Matching Systems

Timing of Match	Number of Systems	Percent
Immediately	53	21.4
Later in Day	9	3.6
Overnight	76	30.7
2-6 days	31	12.5
1-4 weeks	63	25.0
1 Month or More	11	4.4
Varies	2	.8
Missing	<u>4*</u>	1.6
TOTAL	248	100

 $<sup>^{</sup>f \star}$  Descriptive information on 4 of the systems is missing.

Time
Required
for Local
Offices to
Receive the
Results of
the Match

Another potential time lag may occur between the time the state receives the information and when the local agency receives the information that has resulted from the match. As summarized in Table II.7, the results of front-end matching arrive at the local offices in less than one day for 68 (49%) of the 138 systems; and in two to six days for 59 (43%) of the systems. Appendix Table A-7 also includes this type of time lag for each system. For on-going matching, information for a majority of the systems (115 systems, 55%) arrives at the local offices in 2 to 7 days, and in less than one day for 63 (30%) of the systems.

Thus, nearly all systems provide local offices with matching information within one week of the initiation of the match: 92% of front-end system and 85% of on-going systems.

## Nature of Information Received

An additional feature of a matching system is the nature of information that local FS employees receive about the results of the match, and there is tremendous variation across systems. The local offices might receive the following types of information on cases subjected to a match:

- o All information from the data sources on all cases checked.
- o Information from the data source only for those cases where some discrepant information was identified.
- o Information from the data source only for those cases with some minimum amount of income (frequently called a tolerance or threshold) identified.
- Information only on those cases where some specified amount of discrepancy was identified, that is, a predetermined difference between the income the food stamp recipient reports and that which the matching system reports.

The first type of information provides local staff with extensive data on all cases, and could require substantial time at the local level to screen/identify the information that is important to verify.

The second type of information provides data on any discrepant information identified by the matching system on such items as income, address, SSN or program status. This method requires less screening on the part of local staff, although some discrepant cases may not require further action. For example,

Table II.7

Length of Time Required for Results of Food Stamp
Matching to Reach Local Offices,
by Number of Matching Systems

Time Lapse for Local	Front		On-Going	
Receipt of Match	Number of		Number of	
Information	Systems	Percent	Systems	Percent
Less Than One-Day	60	43.2	49	23.1
Overnight	8	5.8	14	6.6
2-6 Days	58	41.7	115	54.2
1-3 Weeks	10	7.2	28	13.2
1-4 Months	1	.7	3	1.4
Missing	2*	1.4	<u>3*</u>	1.4
Total	139	100	212	100

<sup>\*</sup>Descriptive information on 5 systems is missing.

the matching source might report an address that conflicts with the address the recipient reported, but if the local agency knows the recipient has moved, this requires no further action.

The third type of information, a tolerance or threshold, screens out those cases with discrepant information that are unlikely to require further action by local workers. For instance, a state may screen out those cases in which a recipient received \$500 or less income in a given quarter, because such small amounts of income are not likely to change the benefits a household is entitled to or its eligibility status.

The final type of information, based on discrepancy levels, also screens out discrepant information which is unlikely to require further action. A discrepancy level is different from a threshold in that it relates the information provided by the food stamp recipient to the information in the match system. For example, if the state has set a discrepancy level of \$300 income for a quarter, information from the results of a match is forwarded to the local office only if the income identified is at least \$300 different than the amount that is on the FS file based on recipient reported information.

Respondents were asked to describe in general what information locals offices receive from each matching system, but because the intent of the questions was to obtain a better understanding of the various forms of information retrieval, it cannot be summarized by system. This issue will be addressed further in Phases 2 and 3 of the study.

This chapter summarized the characteristics of the 248 computer matching systems currently in use in the food stamp program nationwide. The next chapter describes the use of these systems by state.

#### A. INTRODUCTION

To completely understand computer matching in the food stamp program, it is useful to examine the topic from both a system and a state perspective. While the previous chapter examined system features, this chapter examines computer matching using a state (as opposed to system level) focus. This level of analysis provides insight into the role of the states in the matching process, and enables one to view states in terms of their various approaches to computer matching.

Section B provides general information including the distribution of systems among states, the extent that a state's entire caseload is matched, and a general discussion of the data bases used by states. Section C details the interaction of state and local food stamp offices in the matching process, and section D discusses special matching activities that have been undertaken by state FSA's. The final section summarizes state respondents' perceptions about the effectiveness of computer matching and their general impressions about the new IEVS requirements.

#### B. GENERAL FEATURES OF STATE COMPUTER MATCHING POLICIES

#### Distribution of Matching Systems

Chapter II described the 248 computer matching systems identified nationwide. As of August 1986, only one state, Ohio, reported that it did not conduct any computer matching on a routine basis for food stamp applicants or recipients.1/All other states plus the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands did conduct computer matching for food stamp applicants and/or recipients. Table I.1 in Chapter I summarized the different computer matching systems in operation in each state. Table III.1 here and Table A-1 in the Appendix show the distribution of these 248 systems among the states and jurisdictions. The number of systems range from one (in Nevada, Virginia and the Virgin Islands) to eleven (in Missouri), with most states having four or five different computer matching systems.

## Coverage of FSP Caseload

States typically do some type of matching on their entire food stamp caseload using both front-end and on-going procedures. Nearly all states (48) use front-end matching (see Table A-15 in the Appendix). The five state/jurisdictions that reported doing no front-end matching in 1986 are Iowa,

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{\text{Ohio}}$  does conduct computer matching for AFDC and those food stamp recipients who also receive AFDC are subject to matching. At the time of the survey, Ohio was planning to implement computing matching in the FSP in 1987 in accordance with IEVS.

Table III.l

Distribution of Computer Matching Systems
Used in State
Food Stamp Programs, 1986

Number of Matching Systems Used by State FS Programs	Number of States/ Jurisdictions	Percent
No computer matching for FSP	1	1.9
One matching system for FSP	3	5.7
Two matching systems for FSP	3	5.7
Three matching systems for FSP	6	11.3
Four matching systems for FSP	13	24.5
Five matching systems for FSP	14	26.4
Six matching systems for FSP	3	5.7
Seven matching systems for FSP	3	5.7
Eight matching systems for FSP	5	9.4
Nine or more matching systems for FSP	2	3.8
Total	53	100

North Dakota, Ohio, Washington, and the Virgin Islands. All of the other 48 states and territories have at least one system which matches their entire new applicant caseload (see Appendix Table A-16).

All states and jurisdictions except Ohio routinely conducted computer matching on active food stamp cases in 1986 (on-going matching). Of these states, only two (Alabama and Minnesota) did not have a system which matched their entire on-going caseload (see Table A-17 in the Appendix). Alabama conducts ongoing matching only for clients receiving unemployment insurance or those considered "potential" unemployment insurance beneficiaries (e.g., those with strong work histories). Minnesota does not conduct on-going matches for children in FSP cases, restricting its matching to adults. (The census did not specifically ask whether a state matches on all clients or only adults, so it is possible that Minnesota's policy of only matching adults is more common. The survey of local FSAs in Phase 2 of the program operations study includes specific questions about matching on adults versus children, and that information can be used to supplement the state information reported in this document)

Though other states may restrict their matching to adults, the overall coverage of states' FSP caseload appears to be extensive in that nearly all cases were covered by some matching system.

Data Sources
for Routine
State
Computer
Matching

A variety of data sources are used by states in the course of their routine computer matching activities. Wages and unemployment insurance are the major types of information on food stamp clients that are verified. Consequently, the various state wage reporting agencies are the largest sources of data to the food stamp agencies. The Social Security Administration, by providing SSA wages and benefits as well as supplemental payments made to the aged, blind and disabled (SSI benefits) is an additional source of wage and income data. Banks and state motor vehicle departments are utilized by FSA's because they are sources of asset information.

Sources of data routinely matched by state agencies are summarized in Table III.2 and presented in more detail in Appendix Tables A-2 and A-14. Table III.2 corresponds to Table II.5 which summarized the data sources by matching system. The two most prevalent sources are unemployment insurance files and employer wage reports. Forty-eight states (91% of all states/jurisdictions) match against UI files and 45 states (85%) match wage records. The next most common data bases are SSA files on individuals receiving SSI benefits (34 states, 64% of

Table III.2

Number and Percentage of States Using Data Bases for Computer Matching in the Food Stamp Program

Data Bases	Number of Stat	es Percent States
UI Benefits	48	90.6
DES Wages	45	84.9
SSI Benefits	34	64.2
SSA Benefits	32	60.4
AFDC	14	26.4
Other Non-Welfare	12	22.6
Other State Assist.	12	22.6
FS Duplication	10	18.9
DMV	9	17.0
SSA Wage	8	15.1
Federal Disqual.	8	15.1
Medicaid	7	13.2
SSA/SSN	7	13.2
SSA Employment	6	11.3
Other Juris. PA	6	11.3
Workers Comp.	5	9.4
Bank	4	7.5
General Assistance	4	7.5
Medicare	4	7.5
Other Juris. Wage	3	5.7
Other Juris. UI	3	5.7
State Tax	2	3.8
Other Employment	2	3.8
Other Federal	2	3.8
1099 Tax	1	1.9

all states) and individuals receiving Social Security retirement or survivor benefits (32 states, 60% of all states).

A significant number of states also conduct routine matching against other files in the welfare agency. In 14 states (26% of all states), the food stamp files are routinely matched against AFDC files, 4 states (8%) match against general assistance files, and 7 states (13%) match against Medicaid. Ten states (19%) reported that one of the routine matches checks for an individual's duplicate participation in food stamps. In many other states AFDC and FS records are routinely checked as part of the regular certification process, especially if the client management information systems for food stamps, AFDC, Medicaid and GA are integrated. Agencies with integrated management systems where routine verification is done as part of the intake process, however, were not identified as computer matching systems for the purposes or this study.

The primary data sources used by states are summarized below.

Wage Information. Wage data are accessed by FSA's through a variety of sources. As Table III.3 shows, the most common source of wage information is the state's own wage-reporting agency or, in the case of several states, the state Department of Revenue or Tax Board. Forty-five states access wage records from either an employer wage reporting system or an equivalent file through the state tax system. Eight states/jurisdictions compare client reported wages against wages reported to the Social Security Adminstration (SSA wages). Three jurisdictions (D.C., Missouri and Utah) examine wage records from both sources (i.e., using both wages reported by employers to the state wage reporting agency as well as wages reported to SSA). Three states (Nebraska, Ohio, and Rhode Island) reported no computer matching on wages from any source in 1986.

Unemployment Insurance Files. Unemployment Insurance files are used for matching in 48 states and jurisdictions. These files can provide not only information on current benefit amounts, but also a record of the benefits paid for up to five previous quarters. Some state wage files identify employers and note how much money is left in the beneficiary's UI account.

Social Security Administration Data. The Social Security Administration is a primary source of information to states. States use three types of SSA data for matching: (1) Nine states match against SSA Wages - wages on which social security taxes were paid (either through an employer or by self-employed individuals); (2) thirty-two states match SSA Benefits -

Table III.3

States Use of Wage Information
by Source of Data

Source	Number of States	Jurisdiction Percent
Only State Wage Reporting Agency	42	79.2
Only Social Security Administration	5	9.4
Both SSA and State reported wages	3	5.7
No wage matching from either source	3	5.7
Total	53	100

individual social security retirement or survivor benefits; and (3) thirty-four states match SSI Benefits - individual Supplemental Security Income benefits. Table III.4 shows the number of states with access to each of these three types of information, and Appendix Table A-14 provides specific detail.

Bank Matches. Financial institution (bank) matching is conducted on a routine basis by four states: Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine and Massachusetts. This generally consists of the welfare agency arranging for periodic matching with banks. The agency submits a list of social security numbers to the banks participating in the match, then the banks provide information on those with accounts on the day the match is conducted. The banks, for example, provide the balance in the account on that day. States do not have direct access to bank files.

Department of Motor Vehicles. Department of Motor Vehicles files are matched routinely by nine jurisdictions (Arizona, D.C., Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Carolina and Utah). These files generally include motor vehicles registered to an individual, and in some cases the value of the vehicle.

#### C. STATE AND LOCAL ROLES IN COMPUTER MATCHING

The process of computer matching involves activities at both the state and local levels. The census represents an initial attempt to examine the roles of the different levels, as summarized in this section. The second phase of the study will focus on local procedures and activities involved in matching and will discuss the role of computer matching in certification, recertification, fraud detection and the establishment of claims, activities which more naturally fall under the jurisdiction of the local office. In order to have a broad understanding of computer matching as it is used in the food stamp program, it is useful to examine the distribution and coordination of responsibilities between the state and local offices. Three specific types of activities were addressed in the census: (1) state and local interaction for conducting a match, (2) case actions taken as a result of a match, and (3) requirements states establish for local office reporting on the outcomes of matching.

State and Local Interaction During Matching Process

The computer matching process begins when an individual applies for food stamps, or when a food stamp recipient is subject to periodic recertification.

Table III.4

# Number of States Using Social Security Administration Files For Computer Matching in the Food Stamp Program

SSA Data	Number of States/ Jurisdictions	Percent
SSA Wages	8	15.1
SSA Benefits	32	60.4
SSI Benefits	34	64.2

The actual initiation of a match (i.e., action that triggers a match) can occur at either the local level or the state level. The local office may have direct access to the data base, allowing local staff to conduct the match (in 102 of the 248 systems - 42% - local offices have this direct access). More often, the local agency must either request that the state conduct a match or a state office routinely initiates matches. Regardless of whether the local agency or state office accesses the data base, the information is usually obtained in one of two ways.

First, in most cases, a list of clients is sent to the agency maintaining the data base (either the state welfare/FSA agency or an outside agency). Within the census this is called batch access, and all states (except Ohio) have at least one batch matching system. As discussed in Chapter II, batch matching is generally used for on-going verification of active food stamp cases, on a weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, or at recertification. With batch matching, the agency performs the match and the information is received after some time delay ranging from a few hours to more than a month after the request is first made.

Alternatively, the state or local office may be equipped with computers that have direct access to files maintained for matching, and be able to retrieve the information immediately (called on-line access). On-line access is generally used for initial certification or investigative purposes. In 1986, twenty-six states had local on-line access for at least one computer matching system.

Regardless of the type of access, once the local office has received the data, local staff then are responsible for processing cases with discrepant information.

Case
Activity as
a Result of
the Matching

There is considerable local variation in terms of action taken as a result of matching. First, all discrepant information must be reconciled. Clients may be contacted by phone or asked to come into the office to clarify the discrepancy. If necessary, a third party might be contacted (usually an employer). In many cases, the caseworker can clarify the inconsistency without any contact with the client or other persons. (Specific local reconciliation methods will be examined in phase 3 of this study).

Should attempts to reconcile the two sources of information fail, and a true over-issuance is identified as a result of computer matching, it is then the responsibility of the local

office to initiate a claim on that case to recapture past overpayments. As described in the Claims Collection Systems' report for the FSPOS, computer matching of wages is a major factor involved in the detection of over-issuances. When asked to rank the relative effectiveness of the various methods of identifying over-issuances (included among the several possibilities were Quality Control reviews and recertification reviews), computer matching of wages was among the three most highly ranked methods in 36 of the 53 state agencies.2/

#### Reporting Information on Matching

There is much variation in terms of what local FSAs report to the state agency about computer matching. Twenty-two states and jurisdictions require local offices to submit some reports related to their matching activities; eleven require reports on some front-end matching systems; twenty-one require reports on some on-going matching systems.

Table III.5 summarizes the status of reporting that these states require. Four states (Kansas, New Jersey, Washington and Wyoming) require that a "turnaround document," or tear sheet attached to each matched case, be completed on each "hit". Wyoming uses turnaround documents for all three of its matching systems (all are batch); New Jersey uses them for both of the on-going batch systems, and Washington uses it for its batch wage matching. The turnaround documents are attached to cases matched by batch systems and sent from the state office to local offices; local staff then report resolutions back to the state. In Kansas, local staff complete the turn-around document for each case on which duplicate participation is identified through the on-line matching system.

Fourteen state agencies require local offices to submit regular aggregate reports on the resolution of "hits" from at least some of their matching systems. These reports generally are to include number of "hits", number reconciled, and number referred to the claims unit. Three states require locals to report the number of claim referrals that result from matching.

Three observations can be made regarding reporting data on computer matching activity. First, few states routinely maintain information on the number of hits or the resolution of hits. Table A-6 in the Appendix indicates that 23 states have some type of activity/outcome data on on-going matching.

<sup>2/</sup>Sharon K. Long, Final State Census Report: Claims Collection System, Mathematica Policy Research, 1986.

Table III.5

States Requiring Local Reports on Computer Matching Activity in the Food Stamp Program

<del></del>		
	States Requiring	States Requiring Some
Nature of	Some Reporting on	Reporting on On-Going
Reporting	Front-end Matching	Matching
Turnaround	KS (1 of 4 systems)	KS (1 of 6 systems)
Document on	WY (2 of 2 systems)	NJ (2 of 2 systems)
each match		WA (1 of 3 systems)
		WY (3 of 3 systems)
Aggregate	FL (1 of 1 system)	DE (2 of 2 systems)
Resolution	GA (1 of 2 systems)	FL (3 of 3 systems)
of hits	MN (3 of 3 systems)	GA (1 of 3 systems)
	NM (1 of 1 system)	HI (3 of 3 systems)
	NY $(1 \text{ of } 2 \text{ systems})$	IA (1 of 4 systems)
	RI $(3 \text{ of } 5 \text{ systems})$	MI (2 of 4 systems)
	GU (5 of 5 systems)	MN (3 of 3 systems)
		NM (3 of 3 systems)
		NY (1 of 3 systems)
		PA (1 of 3 systems)
		RI (3 of 5 systems)
		TX (1 of 3 systems)
		WA (2 of 3 systems)
		GU (4 of 4 systems)
Number of Claim		CA (2 of 3 systems)
Referrals and/		CT (1 of 5 systems)
or Amount		LA (2 of 6 systems)
Number of Dupli-	NE (1 of 5 systems)	
cate Participa-		
tion Attempts		
Reporting Infor-	MI (1 of 1 system)	VI (1 of 1 system)
mation Not Spec- ified in Census		
Total States/	11	22
Jurisdictions	**	<b></b>

However, these reports cover only 46 of the 107 systems used for on-going matching. Only four states maintain any data on outcomes of front-end matching, covering five of the 35 systems used for front-end matching. States do not regularly produce such reports, but several respondents indicated they could provide the information with additional programming and analysis (which was not requested for this study). It is possible, however, that local offices maintain more summary data, and that will be addressed in phases 2 and 3 of this study.

Second, although 22 states require some reporting, very few states require local offices to submit information about matching from all systems. Four states with only batch matching do require reports on all matching from all systems (Florida, Minnesota, Wyoming and Guam). Five states require reports on all on-going matching (Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, New Mexico, and the Virgin Islands), and all of these except one in Delaware are batch systems. Only two states require reports from locals on all front-end matching: Michigan, from its daily on-line match with DMV files, and New Mexico, from its on-line system that includes wage, UI, SSA and welfare agency information.

Third, even in states that do maintain data on matching, several respondents noted that either the local reports were not consistently received, or that some information was not completely accurate. Since respondents were not asked about data accuracy and consistency, it is not known how serious a limination this is. Phase 3 of the study will examine the entire matching process and reporting in more detail. See Appendix Tables A-12 and A-13 for detailed information by system and state regarding the frequency and content of reports.

#### D. SPECIAL MATCHES CONDUCTED BY STATES

In addition to the routine matching functions undertaken on a regular basis, some states use their data processing capabilities to perform one-time only or "special" matches. The two broad categories for this type of match are (1) state-directed test matches using in-state files from other programs or the various data files of a neighboring jurisdiction, and (2) matching against federally-generated data bases.

Thirty state agencies reported special matching using at least one type of special match, and 15 of those agencies had conducted more than one type of special match during the last two years. Twenty-three state agencies reported no special

matching activities in their state during the last two years. Table A-18 in the Appendix summarizes these results. Special matching is generally regarded enthusiastically by the state respondents because it provides an opportunity to develop and test potentially useful matches by analyzing the cost and results without fully implementing an entire system.

A description of each type of special match, and the number of states that reported conducting each type at least once over the past two years, is presented below. Table A-18 in the Appendix identifies specific states that have conducted each type of special match.

- NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION MATCHES ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FILES: This type of matching involves state matching of the food stamp files against the FS, AFDC and/or other public assistance programs' files from a neighboring jurisdiction. (15 states)
- o NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION MATCHES ON EARNED INCOME: This type of matching involves state matching of the food stamp file against the wage or unemployment compensation files of a neighboring jurisdiction. (9 states)
- o ASSET MATCHES: This category includes matching information on food stamp clients against records from financial institutions, such as banks and credit bureaus and also includes the matching of motor vehicle and recreational vehicle (including boats) registration records. (8 states)
- o SSN VERIFICATION MATCHES: This category of matching includes any matches involving interface with the Social Security Administration in attempting to verify or validate the Social Security Numbers of food stamp appliants or recipients. (2 states)
- o FEDERAL FILE MATCHES: This category involves matching against federally-generated files including retired civil service employees, the INS-deported alien file or the federal food stamp disqualification file. (8 states)
- o FNS-REGIONAL MATCH: This category includes special requests from FNS to match the Food Stamp files against wages, benefits and/or food stamp files of states within a particular region. (5 states)

By far the most frequently mentioned type of special match was the match with the public assistance programs in neighboring jurisdictions, used by fifteen states. Interstate welfare/FS matching often becomes routine after the state tries it on a special or demonstration basis. For example, Kansas and Missouri matched their entire welfare and FS files on a trial basis in 1984 and then the interstate match became routine in 1985.

In contrast, only nine states conducted special matches with the wage or unemployment compensation files of a neighboring jurisdiction. A state might only be interested in this type of match if a substantial number of residents cross state lines in order to work. Coordinating with neighboring wage agencies is probably more difficult than coordinating with neighboring welfare agencies. These might be two reasons why special matches with other welfare agencies are more common than those with other states wage and UI agencies.

Special intra-state matches have been conducted in ten states. For example, Texas matched its food stamp files against several state agencies' files, including the Department of Health (for vital statistics) and the Department of Corrections (for incarcerated individuals). Illinois described a demonstration project in which their food stamp files were matched against various state records including vital statistics, school attendance, and active and retired state employees. Most of these types of special matches do not become part of the routine matching activities of the state but appear to serve more as periodic checks for fiscal accountability.

Eight states have conducted special asset matches with local institutions. Most of these have been with financial institutions and have examined the presence of bank accounts and balances in accounts. All states which included matching against assets such as vehicles (automobiles, boats, or recreational vehicles) are also included in this category in Table A-18 of the Appendix.

Eight states also mentioned performing special matching using some kind of federally-generated file. California and Texas performed a special match using the retired federal employees file, Oklahoma matched against a list of deported aliens, Pennsylvania performed a special match using files from the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the request of FNS, and Rhode Island conducted a Bendex wage match on a one-time only basis. Wyoming used the federal disqualified FS recipients file, and two states mentioned an experimental Social Security number validation match.

#### Perceptions of Effectiveness

The general comments about computer matching were almost uniformly positive and most respondents were anticipating the development of new, more efficient matching systems or networks in the future. Most felt the wage and UI matches were generally the most effective matches in terms of reducing the number of erroneous certifications. States with matching systems that include joint access to wage and UI data listed those systems as the most effective in reducing certifications and error rates. Overall the UI portion of the joint matching system or the separate UI match was generally considered to be the most useful since the UI files report current benefits. That is, the UI information reports income for the same period that is relevant for determining food stamp eligibility and benefit levels.

In fact, although wage and UI matching were the systems most frequently mentioned as being effective, several respondents expressed dissatisfaction with wage matching, especially for front-end matching, because the earnings files have at least a three-month time lag; and in some states the most recent earnings might be as old as one year. Thus, wage files, according to some respondents, may be used as indicators of possible employment, suggesting which recipients work status should be monitored most closely, but not for verifying income.

There were fewer comments about other data bases. A few respondents noted that the SSA wage and SSI (SDX) files are very useful in identifying unreported income, but at least as many other respondents complained that the SSA data are too old to be useful.

### Reactions to IEVS

The new IEVS regulations could require major changes to existing state computer matching policies. Three aspects

<sup>(1)</sup> the requirement to match on employer wage-reporting data, IRS data and SSA wage data; (2) the requirement to conduct matching on all food stamp clients; and (3) the requirement that 100% of all "hits" be "followed up" within 30 days. Although respondents were not specifically asked about IEVS which will

matching, (2) the duplication of effort that is likely to occur by matching against IRS and SSA wages when most states already conduct wage matches using data from their own wage reporting agencies, and (3) the 30-day follow-up requirement.

The reporting requirements under IEVS evoked many direct and concise comments. Several respondents felt that it is unrealistic to expect a completed follow-up on "hits" within 30 days after receipt of the information, since as one mentioned, "each print-out contains tens of thousands of cases". This is presumably a concern in those states that do not use discrepancy or income criteria to pre-screen matched cases. Some respondents felt that administrative and paperwork costs associated with matching will increase, as well as coordination required with other agencies. For example, one respondent explained that his FSA will now be required to establish new coordination with three or more agencies.

Additionally, several respondents expressed concern that states may no longer have the discretion to set discrepancy levels and tolerances, and that FSAs would thus have little flexibility in establishing effective matching policies. A number of persons commented that they are already undertaking matches which they feel are most effective, and a few felt that the requirement to match on all clients was not cost-effective. Some states now conduct wage matching only for adults, for example, and feel the required match on clients of all ages is wasteful and inefficient.

A few respondents in states that do not currently conduct extensive matching were also concerned that the new regulations will require substantial investment of state funds for increasing their programming and data processing capabilities, and some felt there was not enough assistance being provided by the federal office for technical development of systems.

Although the comments about IEVS generally reflected concern about the increased effort required of states, a few respondents did have positive reactions. Several agencies mentioned that although the IRS data are not timely, matching on the IRS data base will at least provide some access to financial resources and unearned income that has not previously been available. Similarly, in states where wage matching is not currently done, respondents view IEVS as a positive catalyst that was needed to allow development of a wage matching system.

Although many concerns were raised about the requirement that follow-up be conducted (and completed) within 30 days and the associated tracking costs involved, there were no specific comments about the requirement that 100% of the "hits" be followed-up. It is possible that those states which currently have detailed procedures for follow-up already require all "hits" to be reconciled/followed-up (although few of these states have reporting systems that allow for determination of whether all the hits are actually followed-up). In contrast, in states that currently do not have formal policies on follow-up, the respondents to this census may not know if 100% is excessive or not, since local agencies have substantial discretion in defining a "hit". This issue will be more directly addressed after the second phase of the program operations study.

#### E. SUMMARY

In summary, there is much variation across states in their policies concerning computer matching, and within each state, there is variation by type of matching system. All states and jurisdictions except Ohio conducted some type of computer matching on food stamp applicants and/or recipients in mid-1986. Most states had four or five different matching systems. The most common sources of data for matching are unemployment insurance payments and employer-reported wages. All states (except Ohio) have at least one batch system for matching, and twenty-six states have at least one on-line system. It is clear that computer matching in the FSP is quite extensive, and that, given the new IEVS requirements, development of new systems is likely to continue over the next few years.

The structured nature of the data collected in the census allows for the development of descriptive state typologies. Several of the characteristics of state policies and activities regarding computer matching in the food stamp program were isolated and used as the basis for comparison of computer matching operations across states. The mode of access which a local office uses in conducting the matches, the range of information covered by the data bases accessed, the level of involvement or intensity of state policy with regard to computer matching and the historical background of matching within a state agency form the basis for the comparative dimensions and the subsequent development of state typologies. The first section of this chapter defines the comparative dimensions and the second section discusses some general state comparisons that can be made using the typlogies developed.

#### A. SPECIFICATION OF THE COMPARATIVE DIMENSIONS

The following four dimensions form the basis for development of the descriptive state typologies:

- o Mode of access
- o Range of data bases
- o Intensity of state policies
- o Maturity of matching operations

The first three dimensions were created by combining several independent characteristics identified by the census, the fourth is a single descriptive characteristic.

The first dimension on which states can be compared is based on the method with which local offices in a state access the data bases for regular matching purposes. Matching, as discussed previously, can be conducted through on-line or batch processing. The following categories define the "mode of access" dimension:

- No routine matching on food stamp participants. (one state)
- o Batch matching only. (25 states)
- o Essentially all matching is done by batch processing, but local staff do have on-line access to at least one non-wage data file (e.g., DMV files, vital statistics files).

  (7 states)

o Both batch and on-line matching are routinely done, and local staff have on-line access to major matching data bases, including wage information. (20 states)

The second dimension for state comparison "the range of data bases", involves the level and type of data base utilization by a state. This dimension reflects whether a state uses only the information from the most common data bases (i.e., wage records, unemployment insurance and/or the Social Security files), or whether those common data sources are supplemented with information from other external files such as DMV, Banks, or from the records of other states. The "data range" categories are as follows:

- o No data used routinely for matching food stamp participants. (one state)
- o Wage, UI and/or SSA data plus internal agency files such as AFDC or dupliate FS participation. (25 states)
- o Wage, UI and/or SSA data plus internal agency files plus other external files (e.g., vital statistics, DMV, Banks). (27 states)

The third dimensions "intensity of state policy", consists of eight categories which together define; (1) whether matching is specifically done for applicants (i.e., front-end matching), or solely for recipients (i.e., on-going matching); and (2) how frequently on-going matching is conducted. The eight "intensity" categories are:

- No computer matching is routinely conducted on food stamp participants, but those participants who are also receiving AFDC are included in the regular AFDC matches. (one state)
- o No special front-end matching is conducted on food stamp applicants, but regular quarterly matching is conducted on the entire caseload. Thus, all participants are subject to a match at least quarterly. (one state)
- o No special front-end matching is conducted on food stamp applicants, but regular monthly matching is conducted that includes all cases. Thus, all participants are subject to a match at least monthly. (8 states)

- o All new food stamp applicants each week, month or quarter are subject to matching, and regular matching on the entire caseload is conducted quarterly or at recertification. (3 states)
- o All new food stamp applicants each week or each month are subject to matching, and regular matching on the entire caseload is conduced weekly or monthly. (10 states)
- o All new food stamp applicants are subject to matching either immediately at intake or within twenty-four hours, and regular quarterly matching is conducted on the entire caseload. (7 states)
- All new food stamp applicants are subject to matching either immediately at intake or within twenty-four hours, and regular monthly matching is conducted on the entire caseload. (15 states)
- o All new food stamp applicants are subject to matching either immediately at intake or within twenty-four hours, and regular weekly matching is conducted on the entire caseload. (4 states)

The fourth factor and final dimension for comparing states, "the maturity of matching operations" is based on the length of time for which a state has been conducting computer matching on food stamp participants. The four "maturity" categories are:

- o Computer matching on food stamp participants conducted as early as 1978.
- o Computer matching on food stamp participants initiated between 1979 and 1983. (15 states)
- O Computer matching on food stamp participants initiated between 1984 and 1986. (26 states)
- No regular matching on food stamp participants as of 1986. (one state)

#### B. CATEGORIZATION OF THE STATES

The four dimensions are by no means the only important characteristics of state computer matching policies, but they do represent several of the critical differences among states in their approaches toward computer matching. These

characteristics were examined more closely to determine whether there are any patterns or relationships among them that might allow states to be categorized, or grouped together, based on common approach to computer matching. Tables IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, and IV.4 characterize all states on each of the four dimensions defined above. Although there are no obvious patterns or relationships among these four dimensions, the categorizations do provide a way to group states together based on similar characteristics.

Two primary characteristics of computer matching are the frequency with which states conduct matching and the types of data bases accessed. These two dimensions were used to categorize states; and the two-dimensional typology is presented in Table IV.5. This typology suggests at least two ways that states might be grouped together for further examination of computer matching.1/

First, about half the states limit their matching to the primary sources of data (UI, wage, SSA and files internal to the welfare/food stamp agency), the other half also match against some other external data bases (e.g., department of motor vehicles, banks, tax agencies). Additionally, Table IV.5 indicates that 20 of the 26 states that use additional external files also conduct matching very frequent. Sixteen of these conduct monthly matching on the entire FS caseload, and four conduct weekly matching on the entire FS caseload. This may suggest that those state agencies that use many data bases and conduct matches on a relatively frequent basis are perhaps similar in other ways. For example, these policies may reflect a high priority on computer matching, although it is not clear whether using more data bases and conducting more frequent matches is more effective than using one or two data bases and conducting less frequent matches. This categorization of states, however, does allow identification of states that are more or less similar on these two dimensions, a categorization which could be a proxy for the priority given to computer matching.

Three other two-way typologies were examined; "intensity" by "maturity", "data base by maturity" and "mode by intensity". The typology described in the following paragraphs, however, exemplifies the kind of insights from this type of categorization.

Table IV.1 Categorisation of States by Intensity of Computer Matching Policies As of 1986

State	No PS Matching	No PEM; Quarterly Ongoing	Wo FEM; Monthly Ongoing	Wkly/Mnthly PEM; Qtrly/ Recert Ongoing	Wkly/Mnthly PEM; Wkly/ Mnthly Ongoing	Immed. PEH; Quarterly Ongoing	Immed. PEM; Monthly Ongoing	Immed. FEM; Weekly Ongoing
Alsbama					x			
Alaska								
Arizona							x	
Arkansas							X	
California				<b>x</b>	•			
Colorado						x		
Connecticut								
Delaware						x		
Dist. of Col.							x	
Florida						X		
Georgia							x	
Havaii							X	
Idaho			x					
Illinois							x	
Indiana					x		_	
Iova			x		=			
Kansas							x	
Kentucky							_	
Louisiana					x			
Maine					_			x
Maryland					1			•
Massachusetts					ī			
Michigan					-			x
Minnesota					x			-
Mississippi					ī			
Missouri					-			x
Montana							π	•
Nebraska							î	
Nevada				I			-	
New Hampshire				•			x	
New Jersey						x	•	
New Mexico						X		
New York						•	x	
North Carolina						_	_	
			_			x		
North Dakota	_		x					
Ohio	x				_			
Oklahoma					I			
Oregon							x	
Pennsylvania			_					
Rhode Island			x				_	
South Carolina					_		x	
South Dakota					I			
Tennessee						I		
Texas							x	
Utah								x
Vermont					I			
Virginia				x				
Washington			x					
West Virginia			x					
Wisconsin							X	
Wyoming			x					
Guas			x					
Virgin Islands		<u> </u>						
			<del></del> -	· <del></del>	, —		<del></del>	
TOTAL	1	1	8	3	10	7	15	4
Hissing: 4								

Table IV.2

Range of Data Bases Used for Computer Matching, by State

State	Wage/UI/SSA/ & Agency Data Only	Wage/UI/SSA/ Agency & Other Data	No FSP Matching
43.3	••		
Alabama	X	**	
Alaska		Х	
Arizona	X		
Arkansas	X		
California		X	
Colorado		X	
Connecticut		X	
Delavare	X		
Dist. of Col.		X	
Florida		X	
Georgia		X	
Hawaii		X	
Idaho		X	
Illinois		X	
Indiana	X		
Iova		X	
Kansas		X	
Kentucky	X		
Louisiana	X		
Maine		x	
Maryland	X		
Massachusetts		X	
Michigan		X	
Minnesota	X		
Mississippi	X		
Missouri	-	X	
Montana		χ̈́	
Nebraska	x	Α	
Nevada	x		
New Hampshire	x		
New Jersey	x		
New Mexico	^	X	
New York		x	
		X	
North Carolina North Dakota		X	
		Α.	v
Ohio	•		X
Oklahoma	X	X	
Oregon	v	X.	
Pennsylvania	X	v	
Rhode Island		X	
South Carolina	X		
South Dakota	X		
lennessee	X		
lexas	X		
Utah		X	
Vermont	X		
Virginia	X		
Washington	X		
West Virginia		X	
Visconsin	X		
Wyoming		X	
Guam		X	
Virgin Islands	<u> </u>		
	<del></del>		
Total	25	27	1

Mode of Access for Computer Matching Procedures By State

State	All Batch Matching	Mostly Batch/ On-line Access to Non-wage Data	Both Batch and On-line Including Wage Data	No Matching
Alabama			x	
Alaska	x			
Arizona	••		Х	
Arkansas			X X	
California	X		••	
Colorado	••		X	
Connecticut			X	
Delavare			x	
Dist. of Col	L		X	
Florida	x		••	
Georgia	••	X		
Havaii		•	X	
Idaho		X		
Illinois		•	X	
Indiana	x		*	
Iowa	x			
Kansas			x	
Kentucky			X	
Louisiana			X	
Maine		X	Λ.	
Maryland	x	Α		
Massachuset t				
Michigan	.s .r	x		
Minnesota	x	Λ.		
Mississippi	x			
Missouri	n		x	
Montana			x	
Nebraska		X	Α.	
Nevada	x	^		
New Hampshir				
New Jersey	.e .n	•	x	
New Mexico	x		^	
New York	^	x		
North Caroli	na X	X		
North Dakota				
				X
Ohio	v			Α.
Oklahoma	Х		x	
Oregon	X		Λ.	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island			v	
South Caroli			X	
South Dakota	ı X		•	
Tennessee	**		X	
Texas	X			
Utah			X	
Vermont	X			
Virginia	X			
Vashington	X			
West Virgini	a X			
Visconsin		X		
Wyoming	X			
Guam	. X			
Virgin Islan	ids <u>X</u>		_	
m . 1	05	-	••	•
Total	25	7	20	1

Table IV.4

Maturity of Computer Matching Operations
By State

	Earliest Year for Matching in FSP					
State	Prior to 1979	1979- 1983	1984- 1986	No FSP Matching as of 1986		
Alabama			х			
llaska			X			
Arizona		X				
Arkansas		X				
alifornia			X			
olorado			X			
Connecticut			X			
Delaware		v	Х			
Dist. of Col.		X X				
Florida		٨	Х			
Georgia Havaii			X			
Idaho		X	Λ			
[llinois	X	^				
Indiana	^		Х			
Iowa		X	a			
Kansas	x					
Kentucky	X					
Louisiana		X				
faine		X				
Maryland			X			
lassachusetts -		X				
fichigan			Х			
linnesota			X			
lississippi			X			
lissouri			Х			
lontana			X			
lebraska		X				
Vevada	x					
Wew Hampshire		••	X			
New Jersey		X	••			
New Mexico		v	X			
lew York		X	v			
North Carolina North Dakota			X X			
orth Dakota Dhio			A.	X		
)nio )klahoma			x	λ		
regon)regon	x		Λ			
Pennsylvania	•	х				
Rhode Island			X			
South Carolina	x		-			
South Dakota		X				
Cennessee			X			
Cexas		X				
Jtah	x					
/ermont			X			
/irginia	x					
<i>l</i> ashington	Х					
lest Virginia			X			
/isconsin	Х					
/yoming			X			
Guam			X			
Virgin Islands			<u>x</u>			
<b>Total</b>	10	15	27	1		

Table IV.5

Categorization of States Based on
Intensity of CM Policy and Range of
Data Bases Used

Intensity	Range of Data Bases Used						
No FS Matching	Wage/UI/SSA & Agency Data Only	Wage/UI/SSA/ Agency & Other Data	Total				
No FS Matching 1			1				
No FEM; Ongoing Match Quarterly	1		1				
No FEM; Ongoing Match Monthly	1	7	8				
Wkly or Mnthly FEM; Ongoing Match Otrly or at Recert	3		3				
Wkly or Mnthly FEM; Ongoing Match Wkly or Mnthly	9	1	10				
Immed or Daily FEM; Ongoing Match Otrly or at Recert	3	4	7				
Immed or Daily FEM; Ongoing Match Mnthly	7	8	15				
Immed or Daily FEM; Ongoing Match Wkly		4	4				
Frequency not known	_2	_2	_4				
Total 1	26	26	53				

Second, it is interesting to note that of the ten states that reported no front-end matching, seven (Iowa, Idaho, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wyoming and guam) conduct monthly matching of the entire caseload and use external files as well as wage, UI and SSA information. This may indicate that frequent on-going matching is conducted in lieu of actual frontend matching at appliation. Similarly, in 15 states, front-end matching is conducted either immediately at application or within 24 hours, and the entire FS caseload is subject to matching every month. The remaining states have less frequent on-going matching. These three groups of states might allow examination of (1) the marginal contribution of having both front-end matching and different frequencies of on-going matching, and (2) the operational tradeoffs between actual front-end matching (i.e., at appliation) and routine matching of the entire caseload each month.

The development of typologies provides a useful framework for distinguishing groups of states and thereby identifying predominant characteristics or trends in the use of computer matching nationwide. The simple two-dimensional typology described above allowed states to be grouped together in terms of the frequency of matching and the data bases accessed. Following similar procedure, the four comparative dimensions could be used to expand the analysis of computer matching in the FSP to include other typologies that may be of specific research, operational or policy interest.

#### APPENDIX A

SUMMARY TABLES OF COMPUTER MATCHING CENSUS RESULTS

#### Appendix Table A-1

#### Names of Computer Matching Systems Routinely Used (as of August 1986)

#### Alabama

- 1. Dept. of Industrial Relations Batch
- 2. Dept. of Industrial Relations On-line

#### Alaska

- 1. Permanent Fund
- 2. Longevity Bonus
- 3. State Payroll
- 4. State Data Exchange
- 5. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 6. Unemployment
- 7. Wage
- 8. Enumeration Social Security Number

#### Arizona

- 1. Beneficiary Data Exchange Batch
- 2. Beneficiary Data Exchange On-line
- 3. Base Wage-Batch
- 4. Base Wage-On-line
- 5. Unemployment Insurance On-line
- 6. National Fraud Network
- 7. Department of Motor Vehicles

#### Arkansas

- 1. Employment Security Division (ESD) recipients
- 2. ESD applicants
- 3. ACES-annual
- 4. Child Support Enforcement DEFRA refunds
- 5. AFDC Payment Increase
- 6. ESD/ACES On-line

#### California

- 1. Integrated Earnings
- 2. Disqualification File
- 3. Interest Income Match

#### Colorado

- 1. Wage Data Match
- 2. State Data Exchange
- 3. COIN-Client Oriented Info. Network
- 4. CUBS-Col. Unemp. Benefit System

#### Connecticut

- 1. Department of Labor on-line
- 2. Beneficiary Data Exchange State Data Exchange On-line

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- 3. Department of Labor Batch
- 4. Bank Batch Match
- 5. Beneficiary Data Exchange -State Data Exchange Batch

#### Delaware

- 1. Department of Labor Batch
- 2. Department of Labor On-line

#### Names of Computer Matching Systems Routinely Used (as of August 1986)

#### Dist. of Col.

- 1. D.C. Wage and Unemployment Insurance (UI)
- 2. Maryland Wage and UI
- 3. Maryland Public Assisstance (PA)
- 4. Virginia Wage, UI & PA
- 5. Beneficiary Data Exchange, State Data Exchange, and Earnings
- 6. Terminal

#### Florida

- 1. Income Verification System
- 2. Duplicate Participation Match
- 3. FS/AFDC Match

#### Georgia

- 1. Labor
- 2. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 3. State Data Exchange
- 4. On-line Vital Statistics

#### Hawaii

- 1. Wage-SSA
- 2. Bank
- 3. Quarterly Unemployment Insurance Benefits (UIB)
- 4. On-line UIB
- 5. Department of Motor Vehicles

#### Idaho

- 1. Numident Social Security Number
- 2. Nationwide Disqualification
- 3. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 4. State Data Exchange
- 5. Department of Labor (DOL) Quarterly Wage
- 6. Child Support Enforcement
- 7. Vital Statistics
- 8. DOL Monthly Unemployment Insurace Benefits

#### Illinois

- Wage Batch
- 2. Unemployment Insuracne Benefits (UIB) Batch
- 3. State Data Exchange
- 4. State Tax
- 5. Motor Vehicle
- 6. State Employees
- 7. Wage-On-line
- 8. UIB On-line
- 9. Duplicate Participation / Internal Client Data Base

#### Names of Computer Matching Systems Routinely Used (as of August 1986)

#### Indiana

- 1. Wage/Unemployment Insurance Quarterly
- 2. Unemployment Compensation Benefits (UCB) Monthly
- 3. Wage/UCB Weekly
- 4. Social Security Number Verification
- 5. Beneficiary Data Exchange / State Data Exchange

#### Iowa

- 1. Earnings
- 2. Unemployment
- 3. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 4. Illinois Public Assistance Match

#### Kansas

- 1. Batch Wage and Unemployment Compensation
- 2. Kansas Payroll
- 3. Wichita School Enrollment
- 4. Missouri Welfare
- 5. Kansas City Taxes
- 6. On-line Wage and Unemployment Compensation
- 7. Duplicate Participation
- 8. Beneficiary Data Exchange

#### Kentucky

- 1. State Data Exchange batch
- 2. AFDC batch
- 3. Unemployment Insurance batch
- 4. Wage batch
- 5. On-line access for four systems above

#### Louisiana

- 1. Department of Labor (DOL) Wage batch
- 2. DOL-Unemployment Compensation batch
- 3. Welfare Information System (WIS) batch
- 4. State Data Exchange batch
- 5. Beneficiary Data Exchange batch
- 6. On-line access for five systems above

#### Maine

- 1. Unemployment
- 2. Wage Quartery
- 3. Wage Daily
- 4. Bank
- 5. State Data Exchange
- 6. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 7. Department of Motor Vehicles

#### Names of Computer Matching Systems Routinely Used (as of August 1986)

#### Maryland

- 1. SWICA-State Wage Info. Collection
- 2. SUI-State Unemployment Ins.
- 3. Beneficiary Data Exchange

#### Massachusetts

- 1. Wages
- 2. Unemployment Insurance
- 3. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 4. State Data Exchange
- 5. Banks

#### Michigan

- 1. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 2. State Data Exchange
- 3. Motor Vehicle
- 4. BEER-Social Security Wage Record

#### Minnesota

- 1. Wage-Quarterly
- 2. Unemployment Compensation
- 3. Social Security Number
- 4. Duplicate Participation

#### Mississippi

- 1. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 2. State Data Exchange
- 3. Wage/Unemployment Insurace (UI) Quarterly
- 4. UI Monthly
- 5. UI Weekly

#### Missouri

- 1. State Data Exchange
- 2. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 3. Vital Statistics
- 4. Lottery
- 5. Employment Security Interface (ESI) batch
- 6. ESI On-line
- 7. Department of Social Services
- 8. Kansas ES
- 9. Vital I-Births
- 10. Vital II-Deaths
- 11. National Disqualification System

#### Montana

- 1. Wage
- 2. Unemployment Compensation
- 3. Workers Compensation
- 4. Beneficiary Data Exchange

#### Names of Computer Matching Systems Routinely Used (as of August 1986)

#### Nebraska

- 1. State Data Exchange
- 2. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 3. Unemployment Compensation
- 4. Welfare Client Exchange
- 5. Duplicate Participation

#### Nevada

1. Employment Security Department

#### New Hampshire

- 1. Wage
- 2. Unemployment Compensation
- 3. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 4. State Ddata Exchange
- 5. Prescreen

#### New Jersey

- 1. Wage Batch
- 2. Unemployment Insurance Batch
- 3. Wage On-Line
- 4. Unemployment Insurance On-Line

#### New Mexico

- 1. Food Stamp Master File batch
- Food Stamp Master File on-line
- 3. Arizona Quarterly
- 4. AFDC Update

#### New York

- 1. Comprehensive Income Tracking
- 2. RFI-Resource File Integration
- 3. Overnight Clearance System
- 4. Department of Motor Vehicles
- 5. Quick Trunaround System

#### North Carolina

- Beneficiary Data Exchange / State Data Exchange
- 2. Employment Security Commission Batch
- 3. Department of Transportation
- 4. Employment Security Commission On-Line

#### North Dakota

- Job Search Wage
   Job Search Unemployment Insurance
- Workers Compensation
- 4. Beneficiary Data Exchange / State Data Exchange

#### Ohio

#### NO COMPUTER MATCHING FOR FOOD STAMPS

#### Oklahoma

- 1. State Data Exchange SSI Recipients
- Beneficiary Data Exchange
   Employment Security Commission -Unemployment Insurance Benefits
- 4. Employment Security Commission Wages
- 5. Welfare Enumeration

#### Names of Computer Matching Systems Routinely Used (as of August 1986)

#### Oregon

- 1. Unemployment Commission Batch
- 2. Quarterly Wage Batch
- 3. Beneficiary Data Exchange / State Data Exchange
- 4. Workers Compensation
- 5. Child Support
- 6. Food Stamp Disqualification
- 7. Client Maintenance Batch
- 8. Client Maintenance On-Line

#### Pennsylvania

- 1. Quarterly Wage and Unemployment Compensation (UC)
- 2. Daily Wage and UC
- 3. Lottery

#### Rhode Island

- 1. Unemployment Compensation Benefits
- 2. Temporary Disability Insurance
- 3. New Hires
- 4. AFDC
- 5. Child Support Enforcement Bureau of Family Support

#### South Carolina

- 1. Employment Security Commission (ESC) batch
- 2. Client Info.- On-line
- 3. National Disqualification
- 4. ESC On-line
- 5. Natl. Disqualif.- On-line

#### South Dakota

- 1. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 2. State Data Exchange
- 3. Department of Labor Wage

#### Tennessee

- 1. Clearinghouse Batch
- 2. Clearinghouse On-line

#### Texas

- 1. Beneficiary Data Exchange / State Data Exchange
- 2. Eemployment Commission (EC) Weekly
- 3. EC-Monthly
- 4. EC-Quarterly
- 5. Duplicate Participation

#### Utah

- 1. Wage
- 2. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 3. Immigration and Naturalization Service
- 4. Wage On-line
- 5. Unemployment Compensation (UC) On-line
- 6. Department of Motor Vehicles On-line
- 7. BEERS (Social Security Wage) Batch
- 8. Unemployment Compensation Batch

#### Names of Computer Matching Systems Routinely Used (as of August 1986)

#### Vermont

- 1. State Data Exchange
- 2. Beneficiary Data Exchange & SSA
- 3. Unemployment Compensation
- 4. Numident Social Security Number

#### Virginia

1. Virginia Employment Commission

#### Washington

- 1. Unemployment Compensation
- 2. Wage Discrepancy
- 3. Disqualifications
- State Data Exchange

#### West Virginia

- Employment Security Wages
- 2. Employment Security Unemployment
- 3. Workers Comp.
- 4. Duplicate Participation

#### Wisconsin

- 1. Unemployment Compensation
- 2. Beneficiary Data Exchange
- 3. SSA Wages
- 4. State Data Exchange
- 5. Social Security Number Validation
- 6. Multiple Cases
- 7. Existing Case

#### Wyoming

- 1. Unearned Income
- Wage
   IRS

#### Guam

- 1. Duplicate Participation
- Beneficiary Data Exchange
- Wage Matching
- Duplicate Partic. with Commonwealth Northern Mariana Islands
   Disqualification

#### Virgin Islands

1. Virgin Islands Wage

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State	System	State Coverage? (Q2.01)	Yr. Begun For FSP (Q2.05)	Type of Access (Q5.00)
ALABAMA	1	YES	1983	BATCH
ALASKA	2 1 2	YES YES YES	1985 1983 1983	ON-LINE BATCH BATCH
	3 4	YES YES	1983 1983	BATCH BATCH
	5	YES	1983	BATCH
	6	YES	1983	BATCH
	7 8	YES YES	1983 1986	BATCH BATCH
ARIZONA	1	YES	1985	BATCH
	2	YES	1984	ON-LINE
	3 4	YES YES	1982 1983	BATCH ON-LINE
	5	YES	1983	ON-LINE
	6	YES	1986	BATCH
	7	YES	1979	ON-LINE
ARKANSAS	1 2	yes Yes	1979 1979	BATCH BATCH
	3	YES	1981	BATCH
	4	YES	1985	BATCH
	5	YES	1982	BATCH
A	6	yes Yes	1981 1983	ON-LINE BATCH
CALIFORNIA	1 2	YES	1983 D.K.	BATCH
	3	YES	1986	BATCH
COLORADO	1	YES	1983	BATCH
	2	YES	1981	ON-LINE
	3 4	Y <b>ES</b> YES	1983 1984	on—Line on—Line
CONNECTICUT	ì	YES	1984	ON-LINE
***************************************	2	YES	1984	ON-LINE
	3	YES	1984	BATCH
	4 5	YES YES	1985 1986	BATCH BATCH
DELAWARE	1	YES	1983	BATCH
	2	YES	1985	ON-LINE
DIST. OF COL.	1	YES	1983	BATCH
	2	YES YES	1986 1986	BATCH BATCH
	3 4	YES	1983	BATCH
	5	YES	1974	BATCH
	6	YES	1983	ON-LINE
FLORIDA	1	YES	1980	BATCH
	2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 1 2 3	YES YES	1984 1983	BATCH BATCH
GEORGIA	í	YES	1984	BATCH
	2	YES	1985	BATCH
	3	YES	1985	BATCH
	4	YES	1985	ON-LINE

State	System	State Coverage? (Q2.01)	Yr. Begun For FSP (Q2.05)	Type of Access (Q5.00)
HAWAII	1 2 3 4	YES YES YES YES	1982 1985 1985 1979	BATCH BATCH BATCH ON-LINE
IDAHO	5 1 2 3 4	NO YES YES YES YES	1985 1983 1985 1975 1975	ON-LINE BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH
ILLINOIS	5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	YES YES YES YES YES YES YES YES NO YES YES YES YES	1981 1985 1986 1981 1974 1978 D.K. 1985 1979 1977	BATCH ON-LINE ON-LINE BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH CN-LINE
INDIANA	8 9 1 2 3 4	YES YES YES YES YES YES YES	1978 1971 D.K. 1986 1986 D.K.	ON-LINE ON-LINE BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH
IOWA	5 1 2 3 4	YES YES YES YES YES	D.K. 1976 1976 1984 1982	BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH
KANSAS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	YES YES NO YES NO YES YES YES YES	1982 1985 1983 1985 1974 1976 1985	BATCH BATCH BATCH ON-LINE ON-LINE ON-LINE BATCH BATCH
KENTUCKY	1 2 3 4	YES YES YES YES	1975 1975 1975 1975	BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH
LOUISIANA	5 1 2 3 4 5 6	YES YES YES YES YES YES YES	1975 1979 1979 1979 1979 1982 1979	ON-LINE BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH ON-LINE

State	System	State Coverage? (Q2.01)	Yr. Begun For FSP (Q2.05)	Type of Access (Q5.00)
MAINE	1	YES	1977	BATCH
	2	YES	1982	BATCH
	3	YES	1983	BATCH
	4	YES	1984	BATCH
	5	YES	1977	BATCH
	6	YES	1981	BATCH
	7	YES	1982	ON-LINE
MARYLAND	1	YES	1974	BATCH
	2	YES	1974	BATCH
	3	YES	1985	BATCH
MASSACHUSETTS	1	YES	1979	BATCH
	2	YES	1980	BATCH
	3	YES	1986	BATCH
	4	YES	1981	BATCH
	5	YES	1982	BATCH
MICHIGAN	1	YES	1979	BATCH
	2	YES	1978	BATCH
	3	YES	1982	ON-LINE
	4	YES	1984	BATCH
MINNESOTA	1	YES	1985	BATCH
	2	YES	1984	BATCH
	3	YES	D.K.	BATCH
W-00-00-DD-	4	YES	1986	BATCH
MISSISSIPPI	1	YES	1984	BATCH BATCH
	2 3	yes yes	1983 1985	BATCH
	4	YES	1985	BATCH
	5	YES	1985	BATCH
MISSOURI	1	YES	1973	BATCH
riissoori	2	YES	1969	BATCH
	3	YES	1986	ON-LINE
	4	YES	1986	BATCH
	5	YES	1986	BATCH
	6	YES	1979	ON-LINE
	7	YES	1979	ON-LINE
	8	YES	1985	ON-LINE
	9	YES	1979	ON-LINE
	10	YES	1979	ON-LINE
	11	YES	1984	BATCH
MONTANA	1	YES	1982	ON-LINE
	2	YES	1982	ON-LINE
	3	YES	1984	BATCH
	4	YES	1984	BATCH
NEBRASKA	1	YES	1985	BATCH
	2	YES	1985	BATCH
	3	YES	1982	BATCH
	4	YES	1985	BATCH
	6	YES	1983	ON-LINE
NEVADA	1	YES	1979	BATCH

State	System	State Coverage? (Q2.01)	Yr. Begun For FSP (Q2.05)	Type of Access (Q5.00)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 2	YES YES	1981 1981	BATCH BATCH
	3	YES	1981	BATCH
	4	YES	1978	BATCH
	5	yes Yes	1986 1981	BATCH BATCH
NEW JERSEY	1 2	YES	1974	BATCH
	3	YES	1985	ON-LINE
	4	YES	1981	ON-LINE
NEW MEXICO	i	YES	1982	BATCH
	2	YES	1982	on-line
	3	YES	1984	BATCH
	4	YES	1984	BATCH
NEW YORK	1	YES	1978 1984	BATCH BATCH
	2 3	NO NO	1982	BATCH
	4	YES	D.K.	ON-LINE
	5	YES	1981	BATCH
NORTH CAROLINA		YES	1986	BATCH
	2	YES	1985	BATCH
	3	YES	1984	ON-LINE
	4	YES	1984	ON-LINE
NORTH DAKOTA	1	YES	1984 1984	BATCH BATCH
	2	YES YES	1984	BATCH
	4	YES	1984	BATCH
OKLAHOMA	i	YES	1985	BATCH
V.122.0.2.	2	YES	1985	BATCH
	3	YES	1985	BATCH
	4	YES	1985	BATCH
	5	YES	. 1985	BATCH
OREGON	1	YES	1977 1983	<u>B</u> ATCH BATCH
	2 3	YES YES	1980	BATCH
	4	YES	1981	BATCH
	5	YES	1984	BATCH
	5 6	YES	1985	BATCH
	7	YES	1973	BATCH
	8	YES	1977	ON-LINE
PENNSYLVANIA	1	YES	1984 1985	BATCH BATCH
	2	YES YES	1981	BATCH
RHODE ISLAND	3 1	YES	1982	BATCH
KHODE ISLAND	2	YES	1982	BATCH
	1 2 3 1 2 3	YES	1983	BATCH
	4	YES	1984	BATCH
	5	YES	1984	BATCH
SOUTH CAROLINA	. 1	YES	1984	BATCH
	2	YES	1985	ON-LINE
	2 3 4	YES	1986	BATCH
	4	YES	1984	ON-LINE ON-LINE
	5	YES	1986	CIA-TIME

Appendix Table A-3
al Characteristics of Matching Systems

State	System	State Coverage? (Q2.01)	Yr. Begun For FSP (Q2.05)	Type of Access (Q5.00)
SOUTH DAKOTA	1 2	YES YES	1984 D.K.	BATCH BATCH
TENNESSEE	3	YES YES	1983 1976	BATCH BATCH
	2	YES	1985	ON-LINE
TEXAS	1 2	YES	1974	BATCH
	3	YES YES	1984 1984	BATCH BATCH
	4	YES	1984	BATCH
	5	YES	1979	BATCH
UTAH	1 2	YES	1984	BATCH
	2	YES	1977	BATCH
	3	<b>NO</b>	1986	ON-LINE
	<b>4</b> 5	YES YES	1986 <b>1986</b>	ON-LINE ON-LINE
	6	YES	1978	ON-LINE
	ž	YES	1980	BATCH
	8	YES	1975	BATCH
VERMONT	1	YES	1985	BATCH
	1 2 3	YES	1984	BATCH
		YES	1985	BATCH
UTDCINIA	4	YES YES	1986 1975	BATCH
VIRGINIA WASHINGTON		YES	1975 1979	Batch Batch
MEDITIOTOL	1 2	YES	1979	BATCH
	3	YES	1983	BATCH
	4	YES	1976	BATCH
WEST VIRGINIA	1 2	YES	1978	BATCH
	2	YES	1983	BATCH
	3	YES	. 1981	BATCH
WISCONSIN	4	yes Yes	1984 1984	BATCH BATCH
MISCONSIN	1 2	YES	1985	BATCH
	3	YES	1983	BATCH
	4	YES	1984	BATCH
	5 6	YES	1986	BATCH
		YES	1978	BATCH
LEMMINE	7	YES	1978	ON-LINE
WYOMING	7	YES YES	1986 1986	BATCH BATCH
	1 2 3 1 2 3	YES	1986	BATCH
GUAM	ĭ	YES	1984	BATCH
	2	YES	1985	BATCH
	3	YES	1985	BATCH
	4	YES	1985	BATCH
	5	YES	1984	BATCH
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	YES	1986	BATCH

		Food					
State	System	Stamps	AFDC	G.A.	Medicare	CSE	SSI
ALABAMA	1	YES					
	2	YES	YES			YES	
ALASKA	1	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	2	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	3	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	4	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	5 6	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	7	YES YES	YES	YES	YES		
	8	YES	YES	YES	. YES		
ARIZONA	ì	YES	YES YES	YES	YES		
WITCH	2	YES	YES		Vec		
	3	YES	YES		YES		
	4	YES	YES				
	5	YES	YES				
	6	YES	163				
	7	YES	YES				
ARKANSAS	í	YES	YES		VEC		
MUMMAN	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3	YES	163		YES		
	4	YES					
	5	YES					
	6	YES				YES	
CALIFORNIA	ĭ	YES	YES	YES		100	
Camara Cara	2	YES	100	100			
	3	YES	YES			•	
COLORADO	ĭ	YES	YES			•	
00201120	2	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	3	YES				YES	
	4	YES	YES		YES	YES	
CONNECTICUT	1	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES
	2	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES
	3	YES	YES				
	4	YES	YES		YES		YES
	5	YES	YES				YES
DELAWARE	1	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	2	YES	YES	YES	YES		
DIST. OF COL.	1	YES	YES	YES		YES	
	2	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	3	YES	YES	YES			
	4	YES	YES	YES			
	5	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	6	YES	YES		YES	YES	
FLORIDA	5 6 1 2 3	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	2	YES					
		YES	YES		_		
GEORGIA	1 2	YES	YES		YES		
	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3	YES	YES		YES		
	4	YES	YES		YES		

State	System	Food Stamps	AFDC	G.A.	Medicare	CSE	SSI
<del></del>							
HAWAII	1	YES	YES				
	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3	YES	YES		YES		
	4	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	5	YES	YES			YES	
IDAHO	1	YES	YES				YES
	2	YES					
	3	YES	YES				YES
	4	YES	YES				YES
	5	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES
	6	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES
	7	YES	YES			YES	YES
	8	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES
ILLINOIS	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	2	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	3	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	4	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	5	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	6	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	7	YES	YES	YES	YES		
•	8	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	9	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
INDIANA	1	YES	YES		YES		
	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	4	YES	YES		YES		
	5	YES	YES		YES		
IOWA	1	YES	YES		YES		
	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3	YES	YES		YES		
	4	YES	YES		YES	Vmc	
KANSAS	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES YES	
	2	YES	YES	YES	YES YES	YES	
	3 4	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	5	YES YES	YES YES	YES YES	YES	YES	
	6	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	7	YES	163	IEG	100	100	
	8	YES	YES	YES	YES		
WENTE LOW		YES	YES	120	YES	YES	
KENTUCKY	1	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	2 3	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	4	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	ζ	YES	YES		YES	YES	
LOUISIANA	5 1 2	YES	YES		- 20		
TOTISTURA	2	YES	YES	•			
	3	YES				YES	
	4	YES	YES		YES		
		YES	YES		YES		
	5 6	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	V				- <del></del>		

State	System	Food Stamps	AFDC	G.A.	Medicare	CSE	SSI
MAINE	1	YES	YES		YES	YES	
INTINE	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	4	YES	YES		YES		
	5	YES	YES		YES		
	6	YES	YES		YES		
	7	YES	YES		YES	YES	
MARYLAND	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	2	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	3	YES	YES	YES	YES		
MASSACHUSETTS	1	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	2	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	3	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	4	YES	vec	\mc	1/mc	VEC	
MICHIGAN	5 1	YES YES	yes Yes	YES YES	yes Yes	YES	YES
MICHIGAN	2	YES	YES	YES	YES		YES
	3	YES	YES	YES	YES		YES
	4	YES	YES	YES	123		
MINNESOTA	i	YES	YES		YES		
	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3	YES	YES		YES		
	4	YES					
MISSISSIPPI	1	YES	YES				
	2	YES	YES				
	3	YES	YES				
	4	YES	YES			•	
	5	YES	YES			_	
MISSOURI	1	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	2	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	3	YES	YES		YES	1000	
	4	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	5 <b>6</b>	YES YES	YES YES		YES YES	YES	
	7	YES	YES		YES		
	8	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	9	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	10	YES	YES		YES		
	11	YES	1				
MONTANA	1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	2	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	3	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	4	YES	YES	YES	YES		
NEBRASKA	1	YES	YES		YES		YES
	2	YES	YES		YES		YES
	3	YES	YES		YES		YES
	4	YES					
	6	YES					
NEVADA	1	YES	YES		YES	YES	

State	System	Food Stamps	AFDC	G.A.	Medicare	CSE	SSI
<del></del>							
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES
	2	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES
	3	YES	YES		YES		YES
	4	YES	YES		YES		YES
NEW JERSEY	5 1	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES
NON OLNOLI	2	YES YES	YES YES		YES	YES	
	3	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	4	YES	YES				
NEW MEXICO	1	YES	YES			YES	
	2	YES	YES			YES	
	3	YES					
NEW YORK	4	YES	YES			YES	
HEN TORK	2	YES YES	yes Yes	YES	YES		
	3	YES	YES	YES YES	YES YES		
	4	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	5	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
NORTH CAROLINA	1	YES	YES		YES		
	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3 4	YES YES	YES		YES		
NORTH DAKOTA	1	YES	YES YES		YES		
	2	YES	YES		YES YES		
	3	YES	YES		YES		
	4	YES	YES		YES		
OKLAHOMA	1	YES	YES		YES		
	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3 4	YES YES	YES		YES		
	5	YES	yes Yes		yes Yes		
OREGON	i	YES	YES ·	YES	YES	YES	
	2	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	3	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	4	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	5 6	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	7	YES YES	YES	YES	VCC	1-0	
	8	YES	YES	YES	YES YES	yes Yes	
PENNSYLVANIA	ī	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	2	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	3	YES	YES	YES	YES		
RHODE ISLAND	1	YES	YES		YES		
	2 3	YES	YES		YES		
	4	YES YES	YES		YES		
	5	YES	YES		YES	YES	
SOUTH CAROLINA	ĭ	YES	YES		123	YES	
	2	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	3	YES			-		
	<b>4</b> 5	YES YES	YES			YES	

Appendix Table A-4

		Food					
State	System	Stamps	AFDC	G.A.	Medicare	CSE	SSI
COLETTE DAYOTA	1	YES	YES		YES		
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	YES	163		YES		
	3	YES	YES		120		
TENNESSEE	ī	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	2	YES	YES		YES	YES	
TEXAS	1	YES	YES		YES		
	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3	YES	YES		YES		
	4	YES	YES		YES		
• #M& **	5	YES	YES	vec	YES		
UTAH	1 2	yes Yes	yes Yes	YES YES	yes Yes		
	3	YES	YES	YES	YES		
	4	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	5	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	6	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	7	YES	YES		YES		
	8	YES	YES	YES	YES		
VERMONT	1	YES	YES		YES		
	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3	YES	YES		YES	YES	
	4	YES	YES		YES	YES	
VIRGINIA	1	YES	YES			YES	
WASHINGTON	1	YES	YES			YES	
	2	YES	YES			YES	
	3	YES	VEC				
WEST VIRGINIA	4	yes Yes	YES YES				
MEST ATMOTHER	2	YES	YES				
	3	YES	YES		YES		
	4	YES	YES		YES		
WISCONSIN	i	YES	YES		YES		
	2	YES	YES		YES		
	3	YES	YES		YES		
	4	YES	YES		YES		
	5	YES	YES		YES		
	6	YES	YES		YES		
	7	YES	YES		YES		
WYOMING	1	YES	YES				
	2 3	yes Yes	YES				
GUAM	1	YES	YES				
GUNT	2	YES					
	3	YES					
	4	YES					
	5	YES					
VIRGIN ISLANDS	ĭ	YES	YES	YES			

State	System	Front-end Frequency (Q6.03A)	Types of Cases (Q6.03)	On-going Frequency (Q8.04)	Types of Cases (Q8.03)
ALABAMA	1	MONTHLY	ENTIRE		
ALASKA	2 1 2	DAILY	OTHER ENTIRE ENTIRE	MONTHLY MONTHLY MONTHLY	OTHER ENTIRE ENTIRE
	3 4 5		ENTIRE	MONTHLY MONTHLY	entire Entire
	6 7		ENTIRE	MONTHLY MONTHLY	entire Entire Entire
ARIZONA	8 1		ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
NAT ZOLAN	2	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	RECERT. QUARTERLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
	4 5 6	IMMED. IMMED.	ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE	RECERT. RECERT.	entire Entire Entire
ARKANSAS	7 1	OTHER	WKR OPT.	RECERT. QUARTERLY	WKR OPT. ENTIRE
	2	MONTHLY	ENTIRE		
	3 4 5	•		ANNUALLY MONTHLY OTHER	ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE
	6	IMMED.	ENTIRE		
CALIFORNIA	1 2	OTHER	WKR OPT.	QUARTERLY RECERT.	ENTIRE WKR OPT.
	3	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE	ANNUALLY	ENTIRE
COLORADO	1	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
	2 3	IMMED.	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
	4	IMMED. IMMED.	FS/AFDC OTHER	RECERT.	entire Other
CONNECTICUT	i	OTHER	WKR OPT.	WKR OPT.	WKR OPT.
	2	OTHER	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
	3 4			RECERT. ANNUALLY	entire Entire
	5			RECERT.	ENTIRE
DELAWARE	i			QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
	2	IMMED.	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
DIST. OF COL.	1			MONTHLY OUARTERLY	ENTIRE
	2			QUARTERLY	entire Entire
	3 4 5 6			QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
	5			MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	6	OTHER	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
FLORIDA	1	DAILY	ENTIRE	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
	2			QUARTERLY QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
GEORGIA	1	DAILY	ENTIRE	OTHER	FS/AFDC ENTIRE
	2	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	3	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	4	DAILY	ENTIRE		

State	System	Front-end Frequency (Q6.03A)	Types of Cases (Q6.03)	On-going Frequency (Q8.04)	Types of Cases (Q8.03)
IIAWAH	1 2 3 4	DAILY	entire	ANNUALLY ANNUALLY ANNUALLY BIMONTH	ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE
IDAHO	5 1 2	MONTHLY	WKR OPT.	WKR OPT. QUARTERLY	OTHER ENTIRE
	3 4 5 6 7 8	MONTHLY QUARTERLY IMMED. IMMED. MONTHLY	OTHER ENTIRE WKR OPT. WKR OPT. ENTIRE	MONTHLY MONTHLY MONTHLY RECERT. BIMONTH MONTHLY	ENTIRE OTHER ENTIRE WKR OPT. WKR OPT. ENTIRE
ILLINOIS	1 2 3 4 5 6			QUARTERLY MONTHLY MONTHLY ANNUALLY ANNUALLY QUARTERLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE OTHER OTHER ENTIRE ENTIRE
·	7 8 9	DAILY DAILY DAILY	ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE	QUARTERLI	EMITRE
INDIANA	1 2 3	WEEKLY	ENTIRE	QUARTERLY MONTHLY	entire Entire
IOWA	4	MONTHLY MONTHLY	OTHER OTHER	OVIN POPERAT M	MAY07 00
IOM	5 1 2 3 4			QUARTERLY MONTHLY MONTHLY ANNUALLY	entire Entire Entire Entire
KANSAS	1 2 3 4 5			MONTHLY MONTHLY BIANNUAL	ENTIRE ENTIRE OTHER
	4 5 6	DAILY DAILY	ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
KENTUCKY	7 8 1 2 3	QUARTERLY	entire	QUARTERLY MONTHLY RECERT. RECERT. RECERT. RECERT.	ENTIRE OTHER ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE
LOUISIANA	5 1 2		ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE ENTIRE
	3 4	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY ANNUALLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
	5 6	MONTHLY	ENTIRE WKR OPT.	OTHER WKR OPT.	entire Other

State	System	Front-end Frequency (Q6.03A)	Types of Cases (Q6.03)	On-going Frequency (Q8.04)	Types of Cases (Q8.03)
MAINE	1 2 3	QUARTERLY QUARTERLY DAILY	ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE	WEEKLY QUARTERLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
	4	OTHER	ENTIRE	ANNUALLY	ENTIRE
	5 6	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	7	MONTHLY DAILY	ENTIRE ENTIRE	BIMONTH	ENTIRE
MARYLAND	í	OTHER	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
1201220	2	OTHER	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	OTHER	RECERT.	OTHER
MASSACHUSETTS	1	MONTHLY	OTHER	QUARTERLY	OTHER
	2	WEEKLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	3			MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	4	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
MICHIGAN	5				
MICHIGAN	1 2			MONTHLY WEEKLY	entire Entire
	3	DAILY	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
	4	Definit.	LITTING	ANNUALLY	ENTIRE
MINNESOTA	ì			QUARTERLY	OTHER
	2			MONTHLY	OTHER
	3	MONTHLY	ENTIRE		
	4			QUARTERLY	OTHER
MISSISSIPPI	1			MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	2			MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	3 4		ENTIRE	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
	5		ENTIRE	MONTHLY WEEKLY	entire Other
MISSOURI	1			MONTHLY	ENTIRE
HIDDOOKI	2			BIMONTH	ENTIRE
	3		•	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	4			WEEKLY	ENTIRE
	5	DAILY	ENTIRE	OTHER	ENTIRE
	6	IMMED.	ENTIRE	OTHER	ENTIRE
	7	IMMED.	ENTIRE	WKR OPT.	ENTIRE
	8	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	WKR OPT.	ENTIRE
	9 10			WKR OPT.	ENTIRE
	10			WKR OPT. QUARTERLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
MONTANA	1	DAILY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
1 KATILINET	2	DAILY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	3			MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	4			MONTHLY	ENTIRE
NEBRASKA	1	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	2	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	BIMONTH	ENTIRE
	3	WEEKLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	4	DAILY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	6		ENTIRE		
NEVADA	1	WEEKLY	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE

State	System	Front-end Frequency (Q6.03A)	Types of Cases (Q6.03)	On-going Frequency (Q8.04)	Types of Cases (Q8.03)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 2			QUARTERLY QUARTERLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
	3 4 5	MONTHLY MONTHLY DAILY	ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
NEW JERSEY	1 2			QUARTERLY QUARTERLY	entire Entire
NEW MEXICO	3 4 1	IMMED. IMMED.	ENTIRE ENTIRE	RECERT. RECERT.	entire Entire Entire
	2	IMMED.	ENTIRE	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
NEW YORK	1			OTHER MONTHLY	OTHER ENTIRE
	2 3 4	DAILY DAILY	entire Entire	QUARTERLY WKR OPT.	ENTIRE WKR OPT.
NORTH CAROLINA	5	DAILY	ENTIRE	WKR OPT.	WKR OPT.
	2 3	DAILY	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
NORTH DAKOTA	1	DAILY	ENTIRE	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
	2 3 4			MONTHLY MONTHLY OUARTERLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE
OKLAHOMA	1 2	WEEKLY WEEKLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE	WEEKLY MONTHLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
	3 4	WEEKLY WEEKLY	entire Entire	MONTHLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
OREGON	5 1 2	MONTHLY	OTHER	MONTHLY MONTHLY QUARTERLY	FS/AFDC ENTIRE ENTIRE
	3 4			MONTHLY MONTHLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
	5			MONTHLY MONTHLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
PENNSYLVANIA	7 8 1	IMMED.	ENTIRE	MONTHLY QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
PENSILVANIA	2 3		ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE ENTIRE
RHODE ISLAND	1 2	MONTHLY MONTHLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE	MONTHLY MONTHLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
	3	MONTHLY MONTHLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE	MONTHLY MONTHLY	ENTIRE FS/AFDC
SOUTH CAROLINA	5 1 2 3	MONTHLY WEEKLY IMMED.	ENTIRE ENTIRE ENTIRE	MONTHLY RECERT. WKR OPT.	FS/AFDC ENTIRE ENTIRE
	3	MONTHLY DAILY	ENTIRE ENTIRE	MONTHLY RECERT.	ENTIRE ENTIRE
	5	DAILY	ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE

State	System	Front-end Frequency (Q6.03A)	Types of Cases (Q6.03)	On-going Frequency (Q8.04)	Types of Cases (Q8.03)
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	OTHER	ENTIRE
	2	WEEKLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE	MONTHLY MONTHLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE
TENNESSEE	1		ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
TEXAS	2	IMMED.	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	2	WEEKLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	<b>4</b> 5	DAILY	ENTIRE	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
UTAH	1 2			QUARTERLY MONTHLY	entire Entire
	3	WEEKLY	ENTIRE		
	4 5	IMMED. IMMED.	ENTIRE ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE ENTIRE
	6	IMMED.	ENTIRE	WKR OPT.	ENTIRE
	7			MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	8			WEEKLY	ENTIRE
VERMONT	1 2	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	WEEKLY	ENTIRE
	3	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	BIMONTH	ENTIRE
	4	WEEKLY MONTHLY	ENTIRE	WEEKLY	ENTIRE
VIRGINIA	1	WEEKLY	ENTIRE ENTIRE	RECERT.	ENTIRE
WASHINGTON	ì	MEERLI	ENTINE	MONTHLY	FS/AFDC
TELDITATION OF THE PERSON OF T	2			QUARTERLY	FS/AFDC
	3 4			MONTHLY	ENTIRE
WEST VIRGINIA	i	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
	2	MONTHLY		MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	3	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	4	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
WISCONSIN	1	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	2	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	3	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	BIANNUAL	ENTIRE
	4	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	5 6	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MOAFFELT V	ENTTOE
	7	IMMED.	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
WYOMING	í	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
WICHING	2	PONTABL	FALLE	OUARTERLY	ENTIRE
	3	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	ANNUALLY	ENTIRE
GUAM		MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
west i	1 2 3	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	3	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE		
	4	MONTHLY	ENTIRE	MONTHLY	ENTIRE
	5	OUARTERLY	ENTIRE	QUARTERLY	ENTIRE
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	•		QUARTERLY	ENTIRE

### Availability at the State Level of Information on Computer Matching By State by System

State	System Number	Availability of Cost Data (Q3.01)	Front-end Matching (Q7.00)	On-going Matching (Q9.00)
ALABAMA	1	NO	NO NO	NO
	2	NO	NO	NO
Alaska	1	NO	NO	NO
	1 2 3 4	NO	NO	NO
	3	NO	NO	NO
	4	NO		NO
	5 6	NO		NO
	0	NO	NO	NO
	7	NO		NO
1DIGON1	8 1	NO	NO	
ARIZONA	1	NO		NO
	2 3	NO	NO	NO
	3	NO		NO
	4	NO	NO	NO
	5 6		NO .	NO
	0	NO	NO	NO
A DVANCA C	7	NO	NO	NO
ARKANSAS	1	YES		NO
	2	YES	NO	
	3	YES		NO
	1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2	YES		NO .
	5	YES		NO.
CALIFORNIA	1	NO NO	NO	NO.
CULTIONITY	<b>.</b>	YES		YES
	2	NO	NO	YES
COLORADO	3 1	NO NO	NO	YES
CODORADO	2	YES	NO	YES
	1 2 3	NO	NO NO	NO
	4	NO Yes	NO NO	NO
CONNECTICUT		NO NO	NO NO	NO
CONTROLLECT	1 2 3 4	NO	NO NO	NO
	ร้	NO	140	<i>N</i> O
	4	NO		NO Yes
	Š			NO NO
DELAWARE	5 1	NO		NO NO
	2	NO NO	NO	NO NO
DIST. OF COL.	ī	YES	140	NO 04
	2	YES		NO NO
	2 3 4	YES		NO NO
	4	YES		NO
	5	YES		NO NO
	6	YES	NO	NO NO
FLORIDA	ĭ	NO NO	NO	YES
	5 6 1 2	NO 140		YES
	3	NO		YES
	-	-10		

# Availability at the State Level of Information on Computer Matching By State by System

State	System Number	Availability of Cost Data (Q3.01)	Front-end Matching (Q7.00)	On-going Matching (Q9.00)
GEORGIA	1 2	NO NO	NO	NO NO
	2 3 4	NO		NO
HAWAII	4	NO	NO	NO
UNMATT	1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5	NO YES	•	NO
	<b>1</b>	NO		NO YES
	4	NO NO	NO	NO
	5	NO	140	NO 140
IDAHO	1	NO	NO	
	2	NO		YES
	3	NO		NO
	4	NO	NO	NO
	5	NO	NO	NO
	6	NO	· NO	NO
	7	NO	NO	NO
ILLINOIS	8	YES	NO	NO
ILLINOIS	1 2 3	YES		YES
	2	NO Yes		YES
	Δ	YES		YES YES
	4 5 6	YES		YES
	6	YES		YES
	7	NO	NO	150
	8	NO	NO	
	9	NO	NO	
INDIANA	1	NO		YES
	2	NO		NO
	3	NO	YES	
	4	NO	NO	
IOWA	5	NO	110	
IONA	1 2 3 4 5 1 2	NO Yes		NO NO
	2	YES,		NO NO
	4	NO NO		NO NO
KANSAS	i	NO NO		NO
	1 2	NO		NO NO
	3	NO		NO
	4	NO	NO	
	<b>4</b> 5 6 7	NO	NO	NO
	6	NO	NO	
	7	NO	NO	YES
	8	NO		NO

# Availability at the State Level of Information on Computer Matching By State by System

KENTUCKY	State 	System Number	Availability of Cost Data (Q3.01)	Front-end Matching (Q7.00)	On-going Matching (Q9.00)
2	KENTUCKY	1	NO		YES
3		2			
A		3			
LOUISIANA		4			
LOUISIANA   1		5		YES	
2	LOUISIANA	1			YES
MAINE		2			
MAINE		3	NO	NO	
MAINE 5 NO		4	NO		
MAINE 6 NO		5	NO	NO	
MAINE 1 NO NO NO NO NO NO NO YES NO NO YES NO		6	NO		
A	MAINE	1	NO		
A		2	NO		
MARYLAND		3	NO	YES	
MARYLAND 1 NO		4	NO	NO	
MARYLAND 1 NO		5	NO		NO
MARYLAND 1 NO		6	NO		
MARYLAND 1 NO		7	NO		
MASSACHUSETTS 1 NO NO NO YES 2 NO NO YES 3 NO YES 5 NO	MARYLAND	1	NO		NO
MASSACHUSETTS 1 NO NO NO YES 2 NO NO YES 3 NO YES 5 NO YES 5 NO NO YES 5 NO NO YES 5 NO NO YES 5 NO		2	NO	NO	NO
2		3		NO	
MICHIGAN 1 NO NO YES  MICHIGAN 1 NO NO NO NO YES  3 NO	MASSACHUSETTS	1	NO	NO	YES
MICHIGAN 1 NO NO YES  MICHIGAN 1 NO NO NO NO YES  3 NO		2		NO	YES
MICHIGAN 1 NO NO NO YES 3 NO NO NO NO NO YES MINNESOTA 1 NO		3	NO		YES
MICHIGAN 1 NO YES  3 NO NO NO NO  4 NO YES  MINNESOTA 1 NO NO NO  2 NO NO NO  3 NO NO NO  MISSISSIPPI 1 NO NO NO  2 NO NO NO  MISSISSIPPI 1 NO NO NO  3 NO NO NO NO  4 NO NO NO NO  MISSOURI 1 NO NO NO NO  MISSOURI 1 NO		4		NO	YES
MINNESOTA 4 NO NO NO YES  MINNESOTA 1 NO		5			
MINNESOTA 4 NO NO NO YES  MINNESOTA 1 NO	MICHIGAN	1	Ю		NO
MINNESOTA 1 NO YES  MINNESOTA 1 NO NO NO  MISSISSIPPI 1 NO NO NO  MISSISSIPPI 1 NO NO NO NO  MISSOURI 1 NO NO NO NO NO  MISSOURI 1 NO NO NO NO NO  MISSOURI 1 NO		2	NO .		YES
MINNESOTA 1 NO		3		NO	NO
MISSISSIPPI 1 NO 1 NO					
MISSISSIPPI 1 NO 1 NO	MINNESOTA	1			
MISSISSIPPI 1 NO 1 NO		2			NO
MISSISSIPPI 1 NO 1 NO		3		NO	
#ISSOURI 1 NO					
#ISSOURI 1 NO	MISSISSIPPI	1		í	
#ISSOURI 1 NO		2			
5 NO NO NO NO NO 10 11 NO NO NO NO 10 12 NO					
5 NO		•		NO	
MISSOURI 1 NO		5			
2 NO - NO 3 NO	MISSOURI	1	NO		
3 NO NO 4 NO NO NO 5 NO NO NO NO 6 NO NO NO	•	2			
4 NO NO NO 5 NO		3			
5 NO NO NO NO 6 NO NO NO		4			
6 NO NO NO		5			
		6	NO	NO	NO

### Availability at the State Level of Information on Computer Matching By State by System

State	System Number	Availability of Cost Data (Q3.01)	Front-end Matching (Q7.00)	On-going Matching (Q9.00)
MISSOURI	7	NO	NO	NO
	8	NO	NO NO	NO
	9	NO	140	NO NO
	10	NO		NO NO
	11	NO		NO NO
MONTANA	1	NO	NO	NO NO
	2	NO	NO	NO NO
	3	NO	•••	NO NO
	4	NO		NO
NEBRASKA	1	NO	NO	NO
	2	NO	NO	NO
	3	NO	NO	NO
	4	NO	NO	NO
	6	NO	NO	
NEVADA	1	NO	NO	NO
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 2 3 4	NO		NO
	2	NO		NO
	3	NO	NO	NO
	4	NO	NO	NO
	5	NO	NO	
NEW JERSEY	1	NO		YES
	2 3	NO		YES
		NO	NO	
MTH MTHEO	4	NO	NO	
NEW MEXICO	1 2	NO		NO
	2	NO	NO	
	3	NO .		YES
NEW YORK	4	NO		NO
NEW YORK	1 2	NO .		NO
	3	NO	NO	NO
	4	NO		NO
	5	NO NO		NO
NORTH CAROLINA	1	NO NO	150	NO
HOWIN CHOUSE	1 2 1	NO NO	NO	
	3	NO NO	110	NO
	4	NO NO	NO	
NORTH DAKOTA	i	140	NO	
	_	NO		NO
	3	NO		NO NO
	2 3 4	NO -		NO NO
OKLAHOMA	i	NO	NO	NO NO
-	1 2	NO NO	NO 140	NO NO
	3	NO NO	NO NO	NO NO
	4	NO	NO NO	NO NO
	5	NO	NO	NO NO
	-			·10

# Availability at the State Level of Information on Computer Matching By State by System

State	System Number	Availability of Cost Data (Q3.01)	Front-end Matching (Q7.00)	On-going Matching (Q9.00)
OREGON	1	NO		NO
	2 3	NO		NO
	3	NO		NO
	4	NO		110
	5	NO		NO
	5	NO		NO
	7	NO	*	YES
DELLA COLUMNIA	8	NO	NO´	
PENNSYLVANIA	1 2 3	NO		NO
	4	NO	NO	NO NO
RHODE ISLAND	3 1	NO YES		NO YES
RHODE ISLAND	1 2 3 4	YES	NO NO	YES
	2	YES	NO NO	YES
	4	YES	NO NO	NO
	Š	YES	NO NO	NO
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	NO	NO NO	NO NO
bootii Gabaliei	5 1 2 3	NO	NO	NO NO
	3	NO	NO NO	NO
	4	NO	NO NO	NO
	5	NO	NO	NO
SOUTH DAKOTA	ī	YES	YES	NO
	2	NO	NO	NÓ
	3	YES	YES	NO
TENNESSEE	1	NO	NO	NO
	2	NO	NO	
TEXAS	1	NO		NO
	2	YES .	NO	
	3	YES		NO
	4	YES	•	D.K.
	5 1 2 3	NO	NO	
UTAH	1	YES		NO
	2	YES		NO
	3	NO	NO	
	4	NO ,	NO	NO
	5	NO '	NO	NO
	6	YES	NO	NO
	7	YES		NO
	8	YES		YES
VERMONT	1 2 3 4	NO	NO	NO
	2	NO	NO	NO
	3	NO	NO	NO
		NO	NO	NO
VIRGINIA	1	NO	NO	NO

### Availability at the State Level of Information on Computer Matching By State by System

State	System Number	Availability of Cost Data (Q3.01)	Front-end Matching (Q7.00)	On-going Matching (Q9.00)
	<del></del>		<del></del>	<del></del>
WASHINGTON	1	NO		YES
	2	NO		YES
	2 3	NO		YES
	4	NO		
WEST VIRGINIA		YES	NO	NO
	2	YES	•••	NO
	1 2 3 4	YES	NO	NO
	4	YES	NO	NO
WISCONSIN		YES	NO	YES
	1 2 3 4 5	NO	NO	NO
	3	NO	NO	YES
	4	NO	NO	NO
	5	NO	NO	
	6	NO		YES
	7	NO	NO	100
WYOMING	i	YES	NO NO	YES
***************************************	2	NO	140	YES
	2 3	NO	NO	YES
GUAM	ĭ	NO NO	YES	NO NO
GUALI	2	NO	NO	NO NO
	3	NO	NO NO	140
	4		NO NO	100
	5	NO NO	- · <del>-</del>	NO NO
UTDCIN ICIANDO	1	NO	NO	NO
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	YES		NO

Time Lapses for Receipt of Match Information
By State by System

Lapse Between Match Initiation and Time Info. is Received by Locals

	System	Data	Match	Front-end	On-going
State	Number	Request	Туре	Matching	Matching
		(Q5.02)	(Q5.00)	(Q6.10)	(Q8.11)
					<del></del>
KENTUCKY	1	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	2	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	3	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	4	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	5	IMMED.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	
LOUISIANA	1	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	2	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	3	IMMED.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	4	IMMED.	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	5	D.K.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	6	IMMED.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
MAINE	i	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	2	2-5 DAYS	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	3	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	
	4	GT 1 MONTH	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	5	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	6	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	ž	*( <b>Q</b> (T)).	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	
MARYLAND	i	SATIL DAY	BATCH	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
	2	SAME DAY	BATCH	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
	3	SAME DAY	BATCH	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
MASSACHUSETTS	ĭ	2-5 DAYS	BATCH	1-4 WKS	1-4 WKS
	2	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	1-4 WKS	1-4 WKS
	3	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		1-4 WKS
	ă.	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	1-4 MONTHS	
	5	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		
MICHIGAN	ĭ	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	2	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	3	IMMED.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
	4	GT 1 MONTH	BATCH		VARIES
MINNESOTA	i	2-5 DAYS	BATCH		1-4 WKS
	2	2-5 DAYS	BATCH		1-4 WKS
	3	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	1-4 WKS	
	ă	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		1-4 WKS
MISSISSIPPI	ì	1_A WVC	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	Ž	2-5 DAYS	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	3	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	4	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	5	SAME DAY	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
MISSOURI	ĭ	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	Ž	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	3	OVERNIGHT	ON-LINE		2-7 DAYS
	4	2-5 DAYS	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	5	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	6	OVERNIGHT	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
	U	CAPIGITORI	CA-DINE	DI A UNI	TI T THE

Time Lapses for Receipt of Match Information By State by System

Lapse Between Match Initiation and Time Info. is Received by Locals

State	System Number	Data Request (Q5.02)	Match Type (Q5.00)	Front-end Matching (Q6.10)	On-going Matching (Q8.11)
MISSOURI	7	IMMED.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
	8	OVERNIGHT	ON-LINE	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	ğ	IMMED.	ON-LINE	0 , 2	LT 1 DAY
	10	IMMED.	ON-LINE		LT 1 DAY
	11	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		1-4 MONTHS
MONTANA	i	IMMED.	ON-LINE	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	2	IMMED.	ON-LINE	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	3	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	- ,	2-7 DAYS
	4	GT 1 MONTH	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
NEBRASKA	i	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
	2	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
	3	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
	4	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
	6	IMMED.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	D
NEVADA	i	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
NEW HAMPSHIRE	ī	2-5 DAYS	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	Ž	2-5 DAYS	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	3	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	4	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	5	2-5 DAYS	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	
NEW JERSEY	i	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		1-4 WKS
011011	2	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		1-4 WKS
	3	1-4 WKS.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
	4	1-4 WKS.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY
NEW MEXICO	i	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	2	2-7 DAYS
	2	IMMED.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	
	3	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	4	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
NEW YORK	ĺ	VARIES	BATCH		1-4 WKS
		1-4 WKS.	BATCH	LT 1 DAY	1-4 WKS
	2 3	2-5 DAYS	BATCH	LT 1 DAY	
	4	IMMED.	ON-LINE		
	5	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
NORTH CAROLINA	1	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	LT 1 DAY	
	2	<b>OVERNIGHT</b>	BATCH '		LT 1 DAY
	2 3	IMMED.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	
	4	IMMED.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	
NORTH DAKOTA	1	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		OVERNIGHT
	2	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		OVERNIGHT
	3	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		OVERNIGHT
•	4	D.K.	BATCH		OVERNIGHT
OKLAHOMA		1-4 WKS.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	1 2	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	1-4 WKS	1-4 WKS
	3	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	4	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	1-4 WKS	1-4 WKS
	5	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	1-4 WKS	2-7 DAYS

Time Lapses for Receipt of Match Information By State by System

Lapse Between Match Initiation and Time Info. is Received by Locals

State	System Number	Data Request (Q5.02)	Match Type (Q5.00)	Front-end Matching (Q6.10)	On-going Matching (Q8.11)
OREGON	1 2 3 4 5	OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT 2-5 DAYS OVERNIGHT	BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH		2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS
PENNSYLVANIA	6 7 8	OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT IMMED. 1-4 WKS.	BATCH BATCH BATCH ON-LINE BATCH	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY LT 1 DAY
	2	SAME DAY 1-4 WKS.	BATCH BATCH	LT 1 DAY	2-7 DAYS 1-4 WKS
RHODE ISLAND	1 2 3 4 5	OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT	BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH	2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS
SOUTH CAROLINA	1 2 3 4	2-5 DAYS IMMED. 2-5 DAYS IMMED.	BATCH ON-LINE BATCH ON-LINE	2-7 DAYS LT 1 DAY 2-7 DAYS LT 1 DAY	2-7 DAYS LT 1 DAY 2-7 DAYS LT 1 DAY
SOUTH DAROTA	5 1 2 3	IMMED. IMMED. IMMED. IMMED.	ON-LINE BATCH BATCH BATCH	LT 1 DAY 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS	LT 1 DAY 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS
TENNESSEE	1 2 1	Overnight Immed. Immed.	BATCH ON-LINE BATCH	OVERNIGHT LT 1 DAY	OVERNIGHT 2-7 DAYS
	2 3 4 5	1-4 WRS. 1-4 WKS. 1-4 WKS. OVERNIGHT	BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS
UTAH	1 2 3 4 5	2-5 DAYS 1-4 WKS. IMMED. IMMED. IMMED.	BATCH BATCH ON-LINE ON-LINE ON-LINE	2-7 DAYS LT 1 DAY LT 1 DAY	2-7 DAYS 2-7 DAYS LT 1 DAY LT 1 DAY
VERMONT	6 7 8 1	IMMED. 1-4 WKS. OVERNIGHT IMMED.	ON-LINE BATCH BATCH BATCH	LT 1 DAY	LT 1 DAY 1-4 MONTHS 2-7 DAYS OVERNIGHT
VIRGINIA	2 3 4 1	IMMED. IMMED. D.K. 2-5 DAYS	BATCH BATCH BATCH BATCH	OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT 1-4 WKS	OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT OVERNIGHT 1-4 WKS

Time Lapses for Receipt of Match Information By State by System

Lapse Between Match Initiation and Time Info. is Received by Locals

State	System Number	Data Request	Match Type	Front-end Matching	On-going Matching
2		(Q5.02)	(Q5.00)	(Q6.10)	(Q8.11)
<del></del>				<del></del>	
WASHINGTON	1	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	2	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	3	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	4	OVERNIGHT	BATCH		
WEST VIRGINIA	1	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	2	1-4 WKS.	BATCH		2-7 DAYS
	3	SAME DAY	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	4	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
WISCONSIN	1	2-5 DAYS	BATCH	OVERNIGHT	OVERNIGHT
	2	2-5 DAYS	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	3	2-5 DAYS	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	4	2-5 DAYS	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	5	2-5 DAYS	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	
	6	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	- ,	2-7 DAYS
	7	IMMED.	ON-LINE	LT 1 DAY	- /
WYOMING	1	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	2	OVERNIGHT	BATCH	- ,	2-7 DAYS
	3	GT 1 MONTH	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
GUAM	1	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	2	GT 1 MONTH	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	3	GT 1 MONTH	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	- / 24.10
	4	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
	5	GT 1 MONTH	BATCH	2-7 DAYS	2-7 DAYS
VIRGIN ISLANDS	ī	1-4 WKS.	BATCH	w- / besau	2-7 DAYS

1

State ———	System Number	Income/wage Discrepancy (Q6.05)	\$ Amount (Q6.06_AMT)	Per Time Period (Q6.06_PER)	Non-wage Discrepancy (Q6.07)	Factor (Q6.08)
ALABAMA	1	NO			NO	
ALASKA	2 1 2 3 4	NO NO NO			NO NO NO	
	5 6	NO			МО	
ARIZONA	7 8 1	NO		•	NO	
	2	NO			NO	
	<b>4</b> 5	NO NO			NO NO	
ARKANSAS	6 7 1	NO NO			NO NO	
ARMINAS	2 3 4 5	NO				
CALIFORNIA	6 1	NO NO			NO	
COLORADO	2 3 1 2 3	YES YES NO NO	10 275	YEAR QIR.	NO NO NO NO	
CONNECTICUT	4 1 2 3 4	NO NO NO			NO NO NO	
DELAWARE	5 1 2	NO			Ю	
DIST. OF COL.	1 2 3 4 5 6					
FLORIDA	6 1 2 3	NO NO			NO NO	
GEORGIA	1 2 3 1 2 3 4	YES NO NO NO	75	QTR.	NO	

State	System Number	Income/wage Discrepancy (Q6.05)	\$ Amount (Q6.06_AMT)	Per Time Period (Q6.06_PER)	Non-wage Discrepancy (Q6.07)	Factor (Q6.08)
HAWAII	1 2					
	1 2 3 4	NO				
	5 1	NO			NO	
· Mario	2 3 4 5 6	140			NO	
	4	NO NO		•	NO	
	5 6	NO NO			NO NO	
		NO			14C	
(	8	NO			NO	
ILLINOIS	1 2 3 4 5 7					
	3					
9	4					
	5			• .		
	7	NO			NO	
8	3	YES	1	MONTH	NO NO	
71777111	•	NO			NO	
INDIANA 1	L )					
3	3	NO			NO	
4	1	NO			NO	
IOWA 1	5	NO			NO	
IOWA 1 2 3						
			•			
4						
KANSAS 1	,					
KANSAS 1 2 3						
4		NO			NO	
5 , 6	•	NO NO			NO	
1 7		NO NO			NO NO	
8					IVO	
KENTUCKY 1						
3						
4						
5		NO			NO	
LOUISIANA 1						
2	1	NO			NO .	
3 4	•					
5 6	!	NO.		:	NO	
6	ì	<b>N</b> O		,	NO	

State 	System Number	Income/wage Discrepancy (Q6.05)	\$ Amount (Q6.06_AMT)	Per Time Period (Q6.06_PER)	Non-wage Discrepancy (Q6.07)	Factor (Q6.08)
ALABAMA	1	NO			NO	
ALASKA	2 1 2 3 4	NO NO NO			NO NO NO	
	5 6 7	NO		,	NO	
ARIZONA	8	NO			NO	
	1 2 3	NO			NO	
	4 5 6	NO NO			NO NO	
	6	NO NO			NO NO	
ARKANSAS		NO			NO	
	1 2 3 4 5					
CALIFORNIA	5 6 1	NO			NO	
COLORNO	1 2 3	YES	10 275	YEAR	NO	
COLORADO	1 2 3 4	YES NO NO NO	2/5	QTR.	NO NO NO NO	
CONNECTICUT	1 2 3 4	NO NO			NO NO	
DELAWARE	5 1 2	NO			NO	
DIST. OF COL.	1 2 3 4	1				
	6	NO			NO	
FLORIDA	2	NO			NO	
GEORGIA	5 6 1 2 3 1 2 3	YES NO NO NO	75	QTR.	NO	

State	System Number	Income/wage Discrepancy (Q6.05)	\$ Amount (Q6.06_AMT)	Per Time Period (Q6.06_PER)	Non-wa Discre	pancy	Factor (Q6.08)
	•						
MAINE	1	NO			NO NO		
	2	NO			NO		
	3 4	NO NO			NO VES	mor /	(6700)
	¥ 5	NO NO			YES NO	IUL (	(\$700)
	5 6	NO NO			NO		
	7	NO 140			NO		
MARYLAND		NO NO			NO		
	1 2	NO			NO		
	3	NO			NO		
MASSACHUSETTS	ĺ	NO			NO		
	2	NO			NO		
	3						
	4	NO			NO		
	5 1 2 3						
MICHIGAN	1						
	2						
		NO			NO		
	4						
MINNESOTA	1						
	2						
	3	NO			NO		
WYCCTCCTDDY	4						
MISSISSIPPI	1						
	2	100					
	3 4	NO NO			ИО. ИО		
	5	140			WO		
MISSOURI	1						
.120000112	1 2						
	3						
	4						
	5	NO			NO		
	6	NO			NO		
	7	NO			NO		
	8	NO			NO		
	9						
	10				1		
1404 5711 111	11						
MONTANA	1 2	NO NO			NO		
	3	NO			МО		
	4						
NEBRASKA	i	NO			YES	CCN	DISCREPANCY
**DUA MINT	2	NO NO	-		YES		DISCREPANCY
	3	NO NO			NO NO	5514	Deposit FRICI
	4	NO			NO		
	6	NO			NO		
NEVADA	ĺ	NO					

State	System Number	Income/wage Discrepancy (Q6.05)	\$ Amount (Q6.06_AMT)	Per Time Period (Q6.06_PER)	Non-wage Discrepa (Q6.07)	ancy	Factor (Q6.08)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1						
	2 3	NO			NO		
	<b>4</b> 5	NO NO			YES NO	TOL	(\$1.00)
NEW JERSEY	1	140			140		
	2 3	NO			NO		
NEW MEXICO	4	NO			NO		
11511 115111111111111111111111111111111	2 3	NO			NO		
	4						
NEW YORK	1 2	NO			YES	TOL.	(\$250)
	3	NO					(4250)
	5						
NORTH CAROLINA	1 2	NO			NO		
	3	NO			NO		
NORTH DAKOTA	1	NO			NO		
	2						
ONI PISONA	4	**					
OKLAHOMA	1 2	NO NO			NO NO		
	3 4	NO YES	200	QTR.	NO NO		
	5	NO	200	A****	NO		
OREGON	1 2						•
	2 3 4						
	5						
	7						•
PENNSYLVANIA	8 1	NO			NO		·
	2	NO			NO		
RHODE ISLAND	1 2	NO			NO		
	2 3	NO NO			NO NO		
	4	NO			NO		
SOUTH CAROLINA	5 1	NO NO			NO NO		
	2	NO			NO		
	3 4	NO NO			NO NO		
	5	NO			NO		

State	System Number	Income/wage Discrepancy (Q6.05)	\$ Amount (Q6.06_AMT	Per Time Period ) (Q6.06_PER)	Non-wage Discrepancy (Q6.07)	y Factor (Q6.08)
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	<b>NO</b>			NO	
SOUTH DAKUTA	1 2	NO NO			NO NO	
	3	110			NO NO	
TENNESSEE	1	NO NO			140	
IEMMESSEE	2	NO				
TEXAS	i	140				
IENNO		NO			NO	
	2 3 4	110			110	
	5	NO			NO	
UTAH	1					
	2					
	3	NO			NO	
	4	NO			NO	
	5	NO			NO	
	5 6	NO			NO	
	7 8					
VERMONT	1	NO				
	2	NO				
		NO				
	4	NO				
VIRGINIA	1	NO			NO	
Washington	1 2 3					
	2				•	
tween tractions	4					
WEST VIRGINIA	1 2	NO				
	3	**				
	3 4	NO				
WISCONSIN	1	NO NO			NO	
MISCONSIN		NO NO			NO NO	
	2 3	NO NO				(20,000)
	4	NO NO			NO TOL	(20,000)
	5	NO NO			NO	
	5	140			NO	
	7	NO			NO	
		140			140	
	2 3	NO			YES TO	(IMPTEC)
GUAM	1	NO NO			NO TOL	(VARIES)
GUNIT	2	NO NO			<b>140</b>	
	2 3	YES	600	YEAR	NO	
,	4	NO	000	A CAPAC	NO	
	5	NO			NO	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	·~			•••	
TIMULIA ISUNIUS	-					

State	System Number	Income/wage Discrepancy (Q8.06)	\$ Amount (Q8.07_AMT)	Per Time Period (Q8.07_PER)	Non-wage Discrepa (Q8.08)		Factor (Q8.09)
ALABAMA	1						
ALASKA	2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	NO NO NO YES YES NO	5 5	MONTH MONTH	NO NO NO NO NO NO NO		
ARIZONA	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	NO NO NO NO NO NO			NO NO YES NO NO NO NO	TOL	(\$2400)
ARKANSAS	1 2 3 4 5 6	NO NO NO			NO NO NO		
CALIFORNIA	1 2 3	NO NO YES	10	YEAR	NO NO NO		
COLORADO	1 2 3 4	YES NO NO	275	QTR.	NO NO NO		
CONNECTICUT	1 2 3 4	NO NO YES YES YES	150 D.K. 1	QTR. D.K. MONTH	NO NO NO NO		
DELAWARE DIST. OF COL.	5 1 2 1 2 3 4	NO NO NO NO NO NO	_		NO NO		
FLORIDA GEORGIA	2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 1 2 3 4	NO NO NO NO YES	75	QTR.	NO NO NO		
ODONOLA	2 3 4	NO NO	.2	•			

State	System Number	Income/wage Discrepancy (Q8.06)	\$ Amount (Q8.07_AMT)	Per Time Period (Q8.07_PER)	Non-wage Discrepa (Q8.08)	
IIAWAH	1 2 3 4 5	NO NO NO NO			NO NO NO NO	
IDAHO	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	NO NO NO NO NO NO			NO NO NO NO NO NO	
ILLINOIS	8 1 2 3 4 5	NO YES NO YES YES NO NO	25 1 1	OTR. MONTH YEAR	NO NO YES NO NO YES NO	15% DISCREPANCY PROPERTY VALUE
INDLANA	7 8 9 1 2 3 4	NO NO			NO NO	
IOWA	5 1 2 3 4	NO NO NO NO			NO NO NO	
KANSAS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	NO NO NO			NO	
KENTUCKY	8 1 2 3 4 5	NO YES NO NO NO			NO NO NO NO	
LOUISIANA	5 1 2 3 4 5 6	NO NO NO NO NO NO			NO NO NO NO NO	

#### Use of Discrepancy Factors in On-Going Computer Matching By State by System

MAINE 1 NO	State	System Number	Income/wage Discrepancy (Q8.06)	\$ Amount (Q8.07_AMT)	Per Time Period (Q8.07_PER)	Non-wage Discrepa (Q8.08)	
NO	MAINE	1	NO				
MARYLAND			NO			NO	
S		3					mor (6700)
MARYLAND 1 NO							TOL (\$700)
MARYLAND   1		5					
MARYLAND    1			NO			NO	
NO						NO	
MASSACHUSETTS 1 NO	MARYLAND						
MASSACHUSETTS 1 NO							
2 NO	MACCACUI ICETTS						
MICHIGAN   1 NO   NO   NO   NO   NO   NO   NO	IMPONCTIONALIO						
MICHIGAN 1 NO 2 NO 3 NO 4 YES 1000 YEAR YES M.V.  MINNESOTA 1 YES 1000 YEAR YES M.V.  MINNESOTA 1 YES 1000 OTR. NO							
MICHIGAN   1		4		1	NONE	NO	
2 NO   4 YES   1600 YEAR   YES   M.V.		5					
MINNESOTA	MICHIGAN	1					
MINNESOTA 1 YES 1600 YEAR YES M.V.  1 YES 1000 QTR. NO  3		2					
MINNESOTA 1 YES 1000 QTR. NO							
NO							m.v.
MISSISSIPPI	MINNESOTA	1		1000	QIR.		
MISSISSIPPI 1 NO		2	NO			NO	
MISSISSIPPI 1 NO			NO			NO	
NO   NO   NO   NO   NO   NO   NO   NO	MICCICCIDDI						
MISSOURI 3 NO	W1221221551	2					
MISSOURI 1 NO		รั					
MISSOURI 1 NO						NO	
MISSOURI 1 NO		5					
2 NO	MISSOURI	1					
## NO		2					
5 NO				•			
6 NO							
7		5					
8		6					
9 NO		7					
10 NO		8					
MONTANIA 1 NO		10					
MONTANA 1 NO		11					
2 NO	MONTANA	1					
NEBRASKA  1 NO YES SSN DISCREPANCY YES SSN DISCREPANCY YES SSN DISCREPANCY NO NO NO YES TOL (\$10,000)		2				NO	
NEBRASKA  1 NO YES SSN DISCREPANCY YES SSN DISCREPANCY YES SSN DISCREPANCY NO NO NO YES TOL (\$10,000)		3					
NEBRASKA 1 NO YES SSN DISCREPANCY 2 NO YES SSN DISCREPANCY 3 NO NO 4 NO YES TOL (\$10,000)							
2 NO YES SSN DISCREPANCY 3 NO NO 4 NO YES TOL (\$10,000) 6	NEBRASKA	1	NO				
4 NO YES TOL (\$10,000)		2	NO				SSN DISCREPANCY
6		3					mor /610 000\
NEVADA 1 NO			NO			YES	JOP (\$10,000)
NEVADA 1 NO		6	•••				
	NEVADA	1	NO				

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State	System Number		\$ Amount (Q8.07_AMT)	Per Time Period (Q8.07_PER)	Non-wag Discrep (Q8.08)	ancy Factor
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 2 3 4	NO NO NO			YES NO NO YES	TOL (\$400) TOL (\$1.00)
NEW JERSEY	5 1 2 3	YES YES NO	100 5	QTR. MONTH	NO NO	102 (01.00)
NEW MEXICO	4 1 2 3	NO NO			NO NO	
NEW YORK	4 1 2 3	NO NO NO			NO YES YES	BENEFIT CHANGE TOL (\$250)
NORTH CAROLINA	4 5 1 2 3	NO NO			NO NO	
NORTH DAKOTA	4 1 2 3	NO NO NO			NO NO NO	
OKLAHOMA	4 1 2 3 4	NO NO NO			NO . NO NO	
OREGON	5 1 2	YES NO NO YES		QTR.	NO NO NO	
1	3 4 5 6	NO NO NO NO		<b>x</b>	NO NO NO NO NO	
PENNSYLVANIA	8 1 2	YES NO	500		YES NO	\$500 INC. CHANGE
RHODE ISLAND	1 2 3 4	NO NO NO NO NO			NO NO NO	TOL (\$250)
SOUTH CAROLINA	1 2 3 4	NO NO NO NO NO NO			NO NO NO NO NO NO	

State	System Number	Income/wage Discrepancy (Q8.06)	\$ Amount (Q8.07_AMT)	Per Time Period (Q8.07_PER)	Non-wage Discrepancy (Q8.08)	Factor (Q8.09)
SOUTH DAKOTA	1 2 3	NO NO NO			NO NO NO	
TENNESSEE	1 2	NO				
TEXAS	1 2	NO			NO	
	3	NO YES	150	QTR.	NO NO	
	5					
UTAH	1 2	NO YES	25	MONTH	NO NO	
	3 4	NO				
	5	NO NO			NO NO	
	5	NO NO			NO NO	
	7	NO			NO	
	8	NO			NO	
VERMONT	1	NO				
	2	NO		• •		
	3	NO				
VIRGINIA	4	100				
WASHINGTON	1	NO YES	25	MONETEL	NO	
WASHINGION	2	YES	25 25	MONTH QTR.	NO NO	
	3	NO	23	QIK.	NO NO	
	4					
WEST VIRGINIA	ĺ	NO				
	2	NO				
	3	NO				
	4	NO				
WISCONSIN	1	NO			NO	
	2	NO			NO	
	3	NO			YES TOL	(\$20,000)
	4	NO			NO	
	5				***	
	6 7	NO			NO	
WYOMING	_	YES	100	MONTH	NO	
WICHTING	1 2	YES	800	QTR.	NO NO	
	3	NO	000	A411.		(VARIES)
GUAM	ĭ	NO			NO TOE	( ************************************
- <del></del> -	2	NO			NO	
	3	<del>-</del>			- <del>-</del>	
	4	NO			NO	
	5	110			NO	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	YES	. 75	QTR.	NO	

State	System Number	Priority Used? (Q6.12)	Priority Factor (Q6.13)
ALABAMA	1 2	NO	
ALASKA	1 2 3 4	NO NO NO NO	
	5 6 7	NO	
ARIZONA	8	NO	
	1 2 3	NO	
	<b>4</b> 5 6	NO NO	
ARKANSAS	7	NO NO	
MANAGE	2 3 4 5	МО	
CALIFORNIA	1	NO	
COLORADO	2 3 1 2 3	NO NO NO NO NO	
CONNECTICUT	4 1 2 3 4	NO NO NO	
DELAWARE	5 1 2	YES	ACTIVE/INACTIVE
DIST. OF COL.	1		ACTIVE/ INVESTIGE
FLORIDA	2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 1 2 3	NO NO	
GEORGIA	1 2 3 4	YES NO NO NO	\$ GT DISCREPANCY

State	System Number	Priority Used? (Q6.12)	Priority Factor (Q6.13)
IIAWAH	1 2 3		
	4 5	NO	
IDAHO	1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3	NO	
	4	NO NO	
	5 6 7	NO	
	7 8	NO NO	
ILLINOIS	1 2 3		
	8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3		••
	7	NO	
	8 9	NO NO	
INDIANA	i		
	3	NO	
	4 5	NO NO	
IOWA	1 2	NO	
	3		
KANSAS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
	3		
	4 5	NO NO	
	6 7	NO NO	
		<b>140</b>	
KENTUCKY	8 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5		
	4	-	
LOUISIANA	5 1 2	NO	
	3	NO	
	5	NO NO	
	U	NO	

State	System Number	Priority Used? (Q6.12)	Priority Factor (Q6.13)
MAINE	1	NO	
	2	NO	
	3	NO NO	
	4 5	NO NO	
	6	NO	
	7	NO	
MARYLAND	2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3	NO	•
	2	NO NO	
MASSACHUSETTS	3 1	NO NO	
rmssmcnuse113	2	NO NO	
	1 2 3 4		
	4	NO	
	5 1 2 3		
MICHIGAN	1 2		
	3	NO	
	4		
MINNESOTA			
	2		CHRONOLOGICAL
	1 2 3 4	YES	CHRONOLOGICAL
MISSISSIPPI			
MISSISSIFFI	1 2 3 4		
	3	NO	
	4	NO	
	5		
MISSOURI	1	•	
	2 3 4		
	4		
	5 6	NO	
	6	NO NO	
	7 8	NO NO	
	9	1	
	10		
	11		
MONTANA	1	NO NO	
	2	NO	
	1 2 3 4		
NEBRASKA		NO	
	1 2 3 4	NO	
	3	NO	
		NO NO	
NEVADA	6 1	NO NO	
INEVALIA	<b>-</b>	.10	

State	System Number	Priority Used? (Q6.12)	Priority Factor (Q6.13)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 2 3		
NEW JERSEY	<b>4 5</b>	NO YES NO	OTHER
NEW MEXICO	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4	NO NO	
NEW YORK	3 4 1 2 3	YES	CHRONOLOGICAL
MODIEL CAROL MA	4 5	Ю	
NORTH CAROLINA	1 2 3	NO NO	
NORTH DAKOTA	4 1 2 3 4	NO	
OKLAHOMA	1 2 3 4	NO NO NO NO	
OREGON	5 1 2 3 4 5	NO	
	7		i
PENNSYLVANIA	8 1 2 2	NO NO	
RHODE ISLAND	1 2 3 1 2 3 4	NO NO NO	
	4 5 1 2 3 4 5	NO NO NO NO NO NO	
	5	NO	

State	System Number	Priority Used? (Q6.12)	Priority Factor (Q6.13)
SOUTH DAKOTA	1 2	NO NO	
	3	NO	
TENNESSEE	1	NO	
	2	NO	
TEXAS	1 2 3 4	YES	TOLERANCE/DISCR.
UTAH	5 1	NO	
	2		
	3	NO	
	4 5	NO NO	
	6	NO NO	
	7 8	NO	
VERMONT	i	NO	
,	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	4	100	
VIRGINIA	1	NO	
WASHINGTON	1 2 3		
	4		
WEST VIRGINIA	1 2	YES	INCOME/WAGE
	3	110	
	4	NO	
WISCONSIN	1	YES	TOLERANCE/DISCR.
	2	NO	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	3 4	NO	
	4	NO	
	5 6	NO	
	7	NO	
WYOMING		YES	\$ GT DISCREPANCY
11204341111	1 2		4 or productiver
	3	YES	TOLERANCE/DISCR.
GUAM	Ī	NO	
	2	NO -	
	1 2 3	YES	\$ GT DISCREPANCY
	4	NO	,
	5	NO	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1		

State	System Number	Priority Used? (Q8.13)	Priority Factor (Q8.14)
	<del></del>		<del></del>
ALABAMA	1	•••	
ALASKA	2 1	NO NO	
	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	4	МО	
	5	NO	
	6 7	NO	
	8	NO	
ARIZONA	1	NO	ŕ
	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	4	NO	
	5	NO	
	6 7	NO NO	
ARKANSAS	í	NO NO	
MUMIONS	2	140	
	3	NO	•
	4	NO	
	5	NO	
G. 1 T BODY T 1	6		
CALIFORNIA	1 2	YES	INCOME/WAGE
	3	NO Yes	\$ AMOUNT - ASSET
COLORADO	ĭ	NO NO	S AHOUNI - ASSET
	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	4	NO	
CONNECTICUT	1	NO	
	2	NO	
	3 4	NO Yes	BENEFIT AMOUNT
	5	NO	BENEFIT AMOUNT
DELAVARE	1	YES	INCOME/VAGE
	2	NO	
DIST. OF COL.	1	NO	
	2	NO	
	2 3 4 5 6	NO	
	4 5	NO NO	
	6	NO NO	
FLORIDA	ĭ	YES	\$ GT DISCREPANCY
	2	NO	4 01 0-00mm111101
	3	NO	
GEORGIA	1	YES	\$ GT DISCREPANCY
	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	4		

HAWAII 1 NO 2 NO 3 NO 4 NO 5 NO IDAHO 1 2 NO 3 NO 4 NO 5 NO 1 NO 5 NO 6 NO 7 NO 8 NO 1 LLINOIS 1 YES \$ GT DISCREPANCY 2 YES \$ GT DISCREPANCY 3 NO 4 YES \$ GT DISCREPANCY 5 NO 6 YES INCOME/WAGE	State	System Number	Priority Used? (Q8.13)	Priority Factor (Q8.14)
4 NO 5 NO 1DAHO 1 2 NO 3 NO 4 NO 5 NO 6 NO 7 NO 8 NO	HAVAII	2	NO	
IDAHO 1 2 NO 3 NO 4 NO 5 NO 6 NO 7 NO 8 NO		4 5	NO	
4 NO 5 NO 6 NO 7 NO 8 NO	IDAHO	1 2	NO	
5 NO 6 NO 7 NO 8 NO		3		
7 NO 8 NO		4		
7 NO 8 NO		5		
8 NO		7		
ILLINOIS  1 YES \$ GT DISCREPANCY 2 YES \$ GT DISCREPANCY 3 NO 4 YES \$ CT DISCREPANCY		Ŕ		
2 YES \$ GT DISCREPANCY 3 NO 4 YES \$ CT DISCREPANCY	ILLINOIS	ĭ		\$ GT DISCREPANCY
3 NO CONTRACTOR OF CALIFORNIA CONTRACTOR OF CA		2		\$ GT DISCREPANCY
Y AEG G LL DICLADOTHLA		3		4
4 IES SUIDISCREPANCI		4	YES	\$ GT DISCREPANCY
5 NO 6 YES INCOME/WAGE		5		TNCOME /UACE
6 YES INCOME/WAGE 7 8 9		7 8 9	165	INCORE/ WAGE
INDIANA 1 NO	INDIANA	1		
2 NO 3 4 5		2 3 4	NO	
	IOWA		NO	
2 NO				
3 NO		3		
4 NO				TNOONE (UACE
KANSAS 1 YES INCOME/VAGE	KANSAS	1		INCOME/ WAGE
2 NO 3 NO		2		
2 NO		4	NO	
KANSAS 1 YES INCOME/WAGE 2 NO 3 NO 4 5 NO 6 7 NO		5	NO	
		•		
8 NO		8		
KENTUCKY 1 NO	KENTUCKY	1		
2 NO 3 NO		2		
4 NO		ر 4		
5		5	•10	
LOUISIANA 1 NO	LOUISIANA	ī	NO	
2 NO		2	NO	
3 NO		3		
4 NO		4		
RENTUCKY		5		
6 NO		6	NU	

State	System Number	Priority Used? (Q8.13)	Priority Factor (Q8.14)
MAINE	1	No	
	2	NO	
	4	NO	
	5	NO	
	6 7	NO	
MARYLAND	1	NO	
	2	NO	
	3	NO	•
MASSACHUSETTS	1 2 3	NO	
	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	4 5		
MICHIGAN	ĭ	NO	
HICHIGAN		NO	
	2 3 4	NO	
	4	NO	
MINNESOTA	1	NO	•."
	2 3	NO	
	3		
	4	NO	
MISSISSIPPI	1	NO	
	2 3 4	NO NO	
		NO NO	
	5	NO	
MISSOURI	ī	NO	
	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	4	NO .	
	5	NO	
	6	NO	
	5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	NO	
	8	NO NO	
	10	NO NO	
•	11	NO	
MONTANA	ī	NO	
		NO	
	3	NO	
	4	NO	
NEBRASKA	1	NO	
	2	NO -	
	3	NO	
	4	NO	
NEVADA	2 3 4 1 2 3 4 6	NO	

State	System Number	Priority Used? (Q8.13)	Priority Factor (Q8.14)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 2 3	YES NO NO	\$ GT DISCREPANCY
	4 5	YES	CONTRADICTION
NEW JERSEY	1 2	YES NO	\$ GT DISCREPANCY
	3	NO NO	
NEW MEXICO	1 2	NO	
	3 4	NO NO	
NEW YORK	1	YES YES	CHRONOLOGICAL
	2 3 4	165	CHRONOLOGICAL
NORTH CAROLINA	5 1	NO	
	2 3	NO	
NORTH DAKOTA	4	NO	
	2 3	NO NO	
OKLAHOMA	4 1	NO NO	
	2	NO	
	3	NO NO	
OREGON	5 1	NO NO	
	2	NO NO	
	3 4	NO	
	5 6	NO NO	
1	7	NO	
PENNSYLVANIA	8 1	YES	TOLERANCE/DISCR.
	2	NO	
RHODE ISLAND	3	NO NO	
10000 102410	1 2	NO	
	3	NO	
	<b>4 5</b>	NO NO	
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	NO NO	
	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	<b>4 5</b>	NO NO	
	ر	NO	

State	System Number	Priority Used? (Q8.13)	Priority Factor (Q8.14)
<del></del>			
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	NO	
	2	NO	
	3	NO	
TENNESSEE	1 2	NO	
TEXAS	1	NO	
	2		
	2 3	NO	
	4	YES	TOLERANCE/DISCR.
	5 1		
UTAH	1	YES	VARIES BY TYPE OF CASE
	2 3 4 5 6	NO	
	3		
	4	NO	
	5	NO	
	6	NO	
	7	NO	
THRUMANT	8	NO	
VERMONT	1 2	NO NO	
	3	NO NO	
	4	NO	
VIRGINIA	ī	NO	
VASHINGTON	î	NO	
WASHINGION	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	4	•••	
WEST VIRGINIA	1	YES	INCOME/WAGE
	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	4	NO .	
WISCONSIN	1	YES	TOLERANCE/DISCR.
	2	NO	
	3	NO	
	4	NO	
	5 6		
		NO	
	7	TO 6	A CO DICODEDANCE
WYOMING	1	YES	\$ GT DISCREPANCY
	2	YES	\$ GT DISCREPANCY TOLERANCE/DISCR.
CIIAM	1 2 3 1 2 3 4	YES No	IULERANCE/DISCR.
GUAM	2	NO NO	
	4	NO	
		NO	
	5	NO NO	
VIRGIN ISLANDS		NO NO	
ATURIA ISPUNDS	1	140	

State	System Number	Must Locals Submit Report? (Q6.19)	Frequency of Local Reports (Q6.20)	Content (Q6.21)
ALABAMA	1 2	NO		
		NO		
ALASKA	1 2 3	NO NO		
	2	NO NO		
	4	NO		
	5 6 7	Ю		
ARIZONA	8	NO		
LEVI DOCK	1 2 3 4	NO		
	4	NO		
	5	NO		
	6	NO		
	7	NO		
arkansas	1 2 3 4 5	•••		
	2	NO		
•	3			
	<b>4</b> 5			
	6	NO		
CALIFORNIA				
Q 2211 011141	2	NO		
	3	NO		
COLORADO	1	NO		
	1 2 3 1 2 3 4	NO		
	3	NO		
		NO		
CONNECTICUT	1	NO		
	1 2 3 4	NO		
DELAWARE	5 1 2	МО		
DIST. OF COL.	1			
	2 3 4			
	5 6			
		NO		
FLORIDA	1	YES	QUARTER	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	2			
GEORGIA	1 2 3 1 2 3	YES	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	3 4	NO		

State	System Number	Must Locals Submit Report? (Q6.19)	Frequency of Local Reports (Q6.20)	Content (Q6.21)
HAWAII	1			
	1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			
	3	•••		
	4 E	NO		
IDAHO	5 1	NO		
TURNO	2	140		
	3			
	4	NO		
	5	NO		
	6	NO		
	7	NO		
	8	NO		
ILLINOIS	8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			
	2			
	3			
	ξ.			
	6			
	ž	NO		
	8	NO		
	9	NO		
INDIANA	1			
	2			
	3	NO		
	4	NO		
7/4/3	5	NO		
IOWA	8 9 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3			
	í			
	4			
KANSAS	i			
	1 2 3 4 5			
	3			
	4	NO		
	5	NO		
	6 7	NO YES		
		YES	VARIES	TURN AROUND DOCUMENT
KENTUCKY	8 1			
REMITOURI	2			
	3 4			
	5	NO		
LOUISIANA	1			
	2			
	3	NO		
	3 4 5 6			
	5	NO		
	0	МО		

State	System Number	Must Locals Submit Report? (Q6.19)	Frequency of Local Reports (Q6.20)	s Content (Q6.21)
MAINE	1	NO		
PRINC	2	NO NO		
	3	NO		
	4	NO		
	5	NO		
	6	NO		
	7	NO		
MARYLAND	1	NO		
	2	NO		
	3	NO		
MASSACHUSETTS	1	NO		
	2	NO		
	3			
	4	NO		
	5 1			
MICHIGAN				
	2 3			
		YES	MONTHLY	resolution of hits
MILETECOTA	4		٠.	
MINNESOTA	1 2 3			
	2	YES	QUARTER	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	4	123	CONTIEK	RESOLUTION OF HITS
MISSISSIPPI				
HISSISSIFFI	2			
	1 2 3 4	NO		
	ă	NO		
MISSOURI	5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5	NO		
	6	NO		
	7	NO		
	8	NO		
	9			1
	10			
	11	•••		
MONTANA	1	NO NO		
	2 3	NO		
	3 4			
MEDDACUA		NO.		
NEBRASKA	1 2 3	NO NO		
	2	NO NO		
	4	NO NO		
	6	YES	MONTHLY	DUPLICATE PARTIC. ATTEMPTS
NEVADA	1	NO	11011411114	DOCUMENTAL PROPERTY STREET
TIP ALEMA	•	.,,		

State	System Number	Must Locals Submit Report? (Q6.19)	Frequency of Local Reports (Q6.20)	Content (Q6.21)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1			
	2			
	3 4	NO NO		
NEW JERSEY	5 1 2	NO		
	3	NO		
NEW MEXICO	4	NO		
new reactor	<b>2</b> <b>3</b>	YES	VARIES	RESOLUTION OF HITS
NEW YORK	4			
	2	NO		
	3 4	YES	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	5			
NORTH CAROLINA		NO		
	2	NO		
1100-51 01-00-0	4	NO		
NORTH DAKOTA	1 2 3			
	3			
OKLAHOMA	4	NO		
ORDEROFF	2	NO		
	2 3	NO		
	<b>4</b> 5	NO NO		
OREGON	5 1 2 3 4 5			
	2			
	4			
	5			
	7			
	8	NO		
	1 2	NO		
	2 3			
	1 2	YES YES	MONTHLY MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	3	YES	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS RESOLUTION OF HITS
	4	NO		
SOUTH CAROLINA	5 1	NO NO		
	2	NO		
•	3 4	NO		
		NO NO		

State	System Number	Must Locals Submit Report? (Q6.19)	Frequency of Local Reports (Q6.20)	Content (Q6.21)
COURTY DAYOTA	1	100		
SOUTH DAKOTA	1 2	NO NO		
	3	NO		
TENNESSEE	ĭ	NO		
1-1-1-1-1-1	2	NO		
TEXAS	ī			
	2 3	NO		
	3			
	4			
	5	NO		
UTAH	1			
	2			
	3	NO		
	4	NO		
	5 6	NO		
	7	NO		
	8			
VERMONT	ĭ	NO		
72.1.2.12	2	NO		
	3	NO		
	4	NO		
VIRGINIA	1	NO		
Washington	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
WEST VIRGINIA	1	NO		
	2 3	NO		
	4	NO NO		
WISCONSIN	i	NO		
	2	NO		
	3	NO		
	4	NO		
	5	NO		
	6			· ·
	7	NO		
WYOMING	1	YES	VARIES	TURNAROUND DOCUMENT
	2			
~	3	YES	VARIES	RESOLUTION OF HITS
GUAM	1	YES	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	2 3	YES YES	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	3	YES	MONTHLY MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS RESOLUTION OF HITS
	5	YES	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
VIRGIN ISLANDS		100	IMILIMI	ALDODOTION OF HITS
	-			

State	System Number	Must Locals Submit Report? (Q8.20)	Frequency of Local Reports (Q8.21)	Content (Q8.22)
ALABAMA	1			
	2	NO		
ALASKA	1	NO		
	2	NO		
	3	NO		
	4	NO		
	5 6	NO		
	7 8	NO NO	•	
ARIZONA	1	NO		
	2	NO		
	3	NO		
	4	NO		
	5 6	NO		
	7	NO NO		
arkansas	1 2	NO	40	
	3	NO		
•	4	NO		
	5	NO		
	6			
CALIFORNIA	1	YES	VARIES	CLAIM REFERRALS
	2	NO		
COT OB NO	3	YES	MONTHLY	CLAIM REFERRALS
COLORADO	1 2	NO NO		
	3	NO NO		
	4	NO		
CONNECTICUT	i	NO		
	2	NO		
	3	NO		
	4	YES	WEEKLY	CLAIM REFERRALS
	5	NO		
DELAWARE	1	YES	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
DIST. OF COL.	2 1	YES NO	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
DIST. OF COL.	2	NO NO		•
	3	NO NO		
	4	NO		
	5	NO		
•	6	NO		
FLORIDA	1	YES	QUARTER	CLAIM REFERRALS
	2	YES	QUARTER	CLAIM REFERRALS
CDODGE	3	YES	QUARTER	OTHER
GEORGIA	1	YES	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	2	NO		
	4	NO		
	4			

State	System Number	Must Locals Submit Report? (Q8.20)	Frequency of Local Reports (Q8.21)	Content (Q8.22)
HAWAII	1 2 3 4 5	YES YES YES	MONTHLY OTHER OTHER	RESOLUTION OF HITS RESOLUTION OF HITS RESOLUTION OF HITS
IDAHO	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	NO NO NO NO NO		
ILLINOIS	8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	NO NO NO NO NO NO		
INDIANA	9 1 2 3 4 5	NO NO		
IOWA	5 1 2 3 4	YES NO NO	VARIES	RESOLUTION OF HITS
KANSAS	1 2 3 4 5	NO NO		
KENTUCKY	7 8 1 2 3	YES NO NO NO NO NO	VARIES	TURN AROUND DOCUMENT
LOUISIANA	5 1 2 3 4 5 6	YES YES NO NO NO NO	MONTHLY MONTHLY	CLAIM REFERRALS CLAIM REFERRALS

State	System Number	Must Locals Submit Report? (Q8.20)	Frequency of Local Reports (Q8.21)	Content (Q8.22)
MAINE	1 2 3 4	NO NO		
	4	NO		
	5 6	NO		
	6 7	NO		
MARYLAND	1	NO		
184(124)	2	NO		
	3	NO		
MASSACHUSETTS	1	NO		
	2	NO		
	3	NO		
	4	NO		
	5			
MICHIGAN	1 2	NO		
	3	NO		
	4	yes Yes	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS RESOLUTION OF HITS
MINNESOTA		YES	MONTHLY QUARTER	RESOLUTION OF HITS
MINESOIA	1 2 3	YES	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	4	YES	QUARTER	RESOLUTION OF HITS
MISSISSIPPI	1	NO		
	1 2 3 4	NO		
	3	NO		
		NO		
	5	NO		
MISSOURI	1	NO		
	2 3	NO NO		
	4	NO		
	5	NO		
	6	NO		
	7	NO		
	8	NO		
	9	NO		
	10	NO		
	11	NO		
MONTANA	1	NO		
	2 3	NO		
		NO		
AMEDON CEN	4	NO NO		
NEBRASKA	1 2	NO NO		
		NO NO		
	3 4	NO		
	6	•••		
NEVADA	ĭ	NO		

# State Requirements for Local Reporting On Computer Matching On-Going Systems By State by System

State	System Number	Must Locals Submit Report? (Q8.20)	Frequency of Local Reports (Q8.21)	Content (Q8.22)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1 2 3 4 5	NO NO NO NO		
NEW JERSEY	1 2 3 4	YES YES NO NO	VARIES VARIES	TURNAROUND DOCUMENT TURNAROUND DOCUMENT
NEW MEXICO	1 2 3	yes Yes	VARIES VARIES	RESOLUTION OF HITS RESOLUTION OF HITS
NEW YORK	4 1 2 3	YES NO YES	VARIES MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS RESOLUTION OF HITS
NORTH CAROLINA	4 5 1	NO		
1000m; D1 800m	2 3 4	NO		
NORTH DAKOTA	1 2 3 4	NO NO NO NO		
OKLAHOMA	1 2 3 4 5	NO NO NO NO		
OREGON	1 2 3 4	NO NO NO		
	5 6 7	NO NO NO		
PENNSYLVANIA	8 1 2 3	YES NO NO	QUARTER	RESOLUTION OF HITS
RHODE ISLAND	1 2 3 4 5	YES YES YES NO NO	MONTHLY MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS RESOLUTION OF HITS RESOLUTION OF HITS
SOUTH CAROLINA	_	NO NO NO		

ı

State	System Number	Must Locals Submit Report? (Q8.20)	Frequency of Local Reports (Q8.21)	Content (Q8.22)	
SOUTH DAKOTA	1 2	NO NO			
	Įv.		_)		
	7 8		4.		

	_			
ments 6	2			
TEXAS	1 2	NO		
	3	NO		
	4	YES	QUARTER	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	5	123	QUARTER	RESOLUTION OF HITS
UTAH	ĭ	NO		
OHE	2	NO NO		
	3			
	4	NO		
	5	NO		
	5 6	NO		
	7	NO		
	8	NO		
VERMONT	1	NO		
	2	NO		
	3	NO		
	4			
VIRGINIA	1	NO		
Washington	1	YES	MONTHLY	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	2	YES	QUARTER	TURN AROUND DOCUMENT
	3	YES	VARIES	DISQUALIFIED STATUS
WEED INSCINTS	1	NO		
WEST VIRGINIA	2	NO NO		
	3	NO		
	4	NO NO		
WISCONSIN	i	NO		
WIDCONDIN	2	NO		
	3	NO		
	4	NO		
	4 5 6 7			
1	6	NO		
·				
WYOMING	1	YES	VARIES	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	2	YES	VARIES	RESOLUTION OF HITS
	3	YES	VARIES	RESOLUTION OF HITS
GUAM	3 1 2	YES	MONTHLY	ACTION TAKEN ON HITS
	2	YES	MONTHLY	ACTION TAKEN ON HITS
	3		***************************************	
	4	YES	MONTHLY	ACTION TAKEN ON HITS
UTDCTN TOTALSO	•	YES YES	MONTHLY	ACTION TAKEN ON HITS
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	ILO	VARIES	m.v.

# Sources of Data Routinely Matched (as of August 1986) (Q4.00)

STATE

#### DATA SOURCES ROUTINELY MATCHED

		UI	SSA	SSA	SSA	SSI		ate	Bank
•1-h		Benefit	Wages	Employ	Benefi	t Bene	116 1	'ax	Records
Alabama	X	X			v	v			
Alaska	X	X			X	х			
Arizona	X	X			X	v			
Arkansas	Х	X				Х		v	
California	X					.,		X	
Colorado	X	X				X			32
Connecticut	X	X			Х	Х			Х
Delaware	X	X							
Dist. of Col.	X	X	x		X	X			
Florida	X	X				X			
Georgia	X	X			X	X			••
Hawaii		X	X	X	X	X			x
Idaho	X	X			X	Х			
Illinois	Х	X				Х		X	
Indiana	X	X			X	Х			
Iowa	Х	X			X				
Kansas	X	X			Х				
Kentucky	X	X				Х			
Louisiana	Х	X			X	Х			
Maine	X	X			X	X			X
Maryland	X	X			X				
Massachusetts	X	X			X	Х			X
Michigan			X	Х	X	X			
Minnesota	X	X							
Mississippi	X	X			Х	Х			
Missouri	X	X	X	Х	Х	Х			
Montana	X	X			Х				
Nebraska		X			Х	Х			
Nevada	X	X							
New Hampshire	X	X			X	х			
New Jersey	Х	X							
New Mexico	Х	X				X			
New York	X	X			X				
North Carolina	X	X			X	Х			
North Dakota	Х	X.			Х	_ X		_	
Ohio			matching	capabi				Pro	gram
Oklahoma	X	X			X	X			
Oregon	Х	X			Х	Х			
Pennsylvania	Х	X							
Rhode Island		X				.,			
South Carolina	X	X	N.		••	X			
South Dakota	X	X			X	Х			
Tennessee	Х	X		••	X	Х			
Texas	X	X	••	X	X	Х			
Utah	X	X	X	X	Х	Х			
Vermont		X	X	X	х	Х			
Virginia	Х	X							
Washington	Х	X				Х			
West Virginia	Х	X							
Wisconsin		X	X		Х	Х			
Wyoming	Х	X				Х			
Guam			X		X				
Virgin Islands	х								

# Sources of Data Routinely Matched (as of August 1986) (Q4.00)

STATE

### DATA SOURCES ROUTINELY MATCHED

	DMV	AFDC	GA	MEDI- CAID	MEDI- CARE	1099 TAX	OTHER STATE WAGE	OTHER STATE UI	OTHER STATE PA
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona	Х								
Arkansas		X		X					
California									
Colorado		X		X					
Connecticut					Х				
Delaware									
Dist. of Col.	X						X	X	Х
Florida		X							
Georgia									
Hawaii	X								
Idaho									
Illinois	X								
Indiana									
Iowa									X
Kansas							X	X	X
Kentucky		X							
Louisiana		X	X	X					
Maine	X								
Maryland									
Massachusetts									
Michigan	X				X				
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri		Х	X	X	X		x	Х	X
Montana				• •					- •
Nebraska		х						•	
Nevada									
New Hampshire									
New Jersey									
New Mexico		X							X
New York	х								
North Carolina	X								
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon		x	X						
Pennsylvania		••							
Rhode Island		x				t			
South Carolina		X	X	X					
South Dakota			••						
Tennessee		X		X					
Texas		••		••					
Utah	x								
Vermont	^				Х				
Virginia					••				
Washington									
West Virginia		х		x					
Wisconsin		^		^					
		Х				х			
Wyoming		•				^			v
Guam Virgin Islands									X
ATTAIN TOTOMA									

# Sources of Data Routinely Matched (as of August 1986) (Q4.00)

#### STATE

### DATA SOURCES ROUTINELY MATCHED

		Nat'l		Other	State Non-	F.S.	Other State	Other
Alabama	SSN	Disq.	Comp.	Emply.	Welfare	Dupl.	Assist.	Federal
Alaska	x				X			
Arizona	^	x			^			
Arkansas		^				х	х	
California		X				^	*	
Colorado		^	x					
Connecticut			••					
Delaware								
Dist. of Col.					x			
Florida		X			··x	x	X	x
Georgia		••			x	••	••	••
Hawaii								
Idaho	х	X			x		X	
Illinois					X		X	
Indiana	X							
Iowa								
Kansas					x	X		
Kentucky								
Louisiana								
Maine				• .	• .			
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan								
Minnesota	х					X		
Mississippi								
Missouri		X			х		х	
Montana			X					
Nebraska						x ·	X	
Nevada						••		
New Hampshire								
New Jersey							X	
New Mexico							x	
New York					X			
North Carolina								
North Dakota			X					
Ohio								
Oklahoma	X							
Oregon		X	x		Х		Х	
Pennsylvania					Х	1		
Rhode Island				х		•	Х	
South Carolina		X		Х				
South Dakota								
Tennessee							х	
Texas						Х		
Utah						-		х
Vermont	Х							
Virginia								
Washington						X		
West Virginia			x			X		
Wisconsin	х					X		
Wyoming	••				x		х	
Guam		X			••	X	••	
Virgin Islands								

# Front-end and On-going Access By State

State	Front-end Access? (Q6.00)	On-going Access? (Q8.00)	
ALABAMA	YES	YES	
ALASKA	YES	YES	
ARIZONA	YES	YES	
arkansas	YES	YES	
CALIFORNIA	YES	YES	
COLORADO	YES	YES	
CONNECTICUT	YES	YES	
DELAWARE	YES	YES	
DIST. OF COL.	YES	YES	
FLORIDA	YES	YES	
GEORGIA	YES	YES	
HAWAII	YES	YES	
IDAHO	YES	YES	
ILLINOIS	YES	YES	
INDIANA	YES	YES	
IOWA		YES	
KANSAS	YES	YES	
KENTUCKY	YES	YES	
LOUISIANA	YES	YES	
MAINE	YES	YES	
MARYLAND	YES	YES	
MASSACHUSETTS	YES	YES	
MICHIGAN	YES	YES	
MINNESOTA	YES	YES	
MISSISSIPPI	YES	YES	
MISSOURI	YES	YES	
MONTANA	YES	YES	
NEBRASKA	YES	YES	
NEVADA	YES	YES	
New Hampshire	YES	YES	
NEW JERSEY	YES	YES	
NEW MEXICO	YES	YES	
NEW YORK	YES	YES	
NORTH CAROLINA	YES	YES	
NORTH DAKOTA		YES	
OKLAHOMA	YES	YES	
OHIO		TER MATCHING FACIL	ITIES
OREGON	YES	YES	
PENNSYLVANIA	YES	YES	
RHODE ISLAND	YES	YES	
SOUTH CAROLINA	YES	YES	
SOUTH DAKOTA	YES	YES	
TENNESSEE	YES	YES	
TEXAS	YES	YES	
UTAH	YES	YES	
VERMONT	YES	YES	
VIRGINIA	YES	YES	
WASHINGTON		YES	
WEST VIRGINIA	YES	YES	
WISCONSIN	YES	YES	
WYOMING	YES	YES	
GUAM	YES	YES	
VIRGIN ISLANDS		YES	

# Front-end Cases Covered By State (Q6.03)

	(	Q6.03)						
	,	-				Worker		
	Entire				. 1 augad	Choice	01	ther
	Caseload	FS/AFD	C FS	Emf	STOAGG	CHOZOG		
State	(85020						•	YES
	YES							
ALABAMA	YES					YES		
ALASKA	YES					•		
ARIZONA	YES					YES		
arkansas	YES					<u> </u>		YES
CALIFORNIA	YES	YES				YES		
COLORADO	YES					•		
CONNECTICUT	YES							
DELAWARE	YES							
DIST. OF COL.	YES							
FLORIDA	YES							
GEORGIA	YES					YES		YES
ILAWAH	YES							
IDAHO	YES							YES
ILLINOIS	YES							
INDIANA								
IOWA	YES							
KANSAS	YES					YE.	5	
KENTUCKY	YES							_
LOUISIANA	YES							YES
MAINE	YES							YES
MARYLAND MASSACHUSETTS	YES							
MASSACHOSETTO	YES							
MICHIGAN	YES							
MISSISSIPPI	YES							
MISSISSIFI	YES							
MISSOURI	YES						•	
MONTANA NEBRASKA	YES							
MERKAZAA	YES							
NEVADA NEW HAMPSHIRE	YES							
NEW JERSEY	YES							
NEW MEXICO	YES							
NEW YORK	YES		•					
NORTH CAROLINA	YES							
NORTH DAKOTA								YES
OKLAHOMA	YES	OMPUTER	MATERIA	ING	FACILIT	ies		
OHIO		OWEGIER	IMI CIT		•			
OREGON	YES							
PENNSYLVANIA	YES							
RHODE ISLAND	YES							
SOUTH CAROLINA	YES							
SOUTH DAKOTA	YES							
TENNESSEE	YES							
TEXAS	YES							
UTAH	YES							
VERMONT	YES		-					
VIRGINIA	YES							
Washington								
WEST VIRGINIA	YES							
WISCONSIN	YES							
WYOMING	YES							
GUAM	YES	•						
VIRGIN ISLANDS	•							
·								

### On-going Cases Covered By State (Q8.03)

				Worker	
Shaha	Entire Caseload	FS/AFDC	FS Employed	Choice	Other
State	Casellad	13/1100	to maproyed	CHOICE	00
ALABAMA					YES
ALASKA	YES				
ARIZONA	YES			YES	
ARKANSAS	YES				
CALIFORNIA	YES			YES	
COLORADO	YES				YES
CONNECTICUT	YES			YES	
DELAWARE	YES				
DIST. OF COL.	YES				
FLORIDA	YES	YES			
GEORGIA	YES				
HAWAII	YES				YES
IDAHO	YES			YES	YES
ILLINOIS	YES				YES
INDIANA	YES				
IOWA	YES				
KANSAS	YES				YES
KENTUCKY	YES				
LOUISIANA	YES				YES
MAINE	YES				1,790.00
MARYLAND	YES		•.		YES
MASSACHUSETTS MICHIGAN	YES YES		• •		YES
	163				YES
MINNESOTA MISSISSIPPI	YES				YES
MISSOURI	YES				163
MONTANA	YES				
NEBRASKA	YES				
NEVADA	YES				
NEW HAMPSHIRE	YES				
NEW JERSEY	YES				
NEW MEXICO	YES				YES
NEW YORK	YES			YES	
NORTH CAROLINA	YES				
NORTH DAKOTA	YES				
OKLAHOMA	YES	YES			
OHIO		TER MATCH	ING FACILITIES		
OREGON	YES				•
PENNSYLVANIA	YES				
RHODE ISLAND	YES	YES			
SOUTH CAROLINA	YES				
SOUTH DAKOTA	YES				
TENNESSEE	YES				
TEXAS	YES				
UTAH	YES				
VERMONT	YES				
VIRGINIA	YES				
Washington	YES	YES			
WEST VIRGINIA	YES				
WISCONSIN	YES				
WYOMING	YES				
GUAM	YES				
VIRGIN ISLANDS	YES				

# A-79

## Appendix Table A-18

# SPECIAL MATCHING BY TYPE OF MATCH AND BY STATE

	NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION- EARNED INCOME	ASSET MATCH	SSN VALIDATION	FEDERAL FILE	FNS- REGIONAL MATCH	intra- State	NO SPECIAL MATCHING
ALABAMA ALASKA ARIZONA				XXXXX				XXXX
ARKANSAS CALIFORNIA	•	XXXXX ·			XXXXX		XXXXX	XXXX
COLORADO CONNECTICUT								XX <b>XXX</b>
DELAWARE			XXXXX				XXXXX	
D.C.		XXXX				*****	mant	
FLORIDA						XXXXX	XXXXX	
GEORGIA						XXXX		
HAWAII								XXXXX
IDAHO	XXXXX							
INDIANA	XXXXX							
ILLINOIS	XXXX		XXXX				XXXXX	
IOWA								XXXXX
KANSAS	XXXX			XXXX				
<b>KENTUCKY</b>						XXXX		
LOUISIANA								XXXXX
MAINE								XXXXX

# 1-00

### Appendix Table A-18

# SPECIAL MATCHING BY TYPE OF MATCH AND BY STATE

	NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION- EARNED INCOME	ASSET MATCH	SSN VALIDATION	FEDERAL FILE	FNS- REGIONAL MATCH	INTRA- STATE	NO SPECIAL MATCHING
MARYLAND MASSACHUSETT MICHIGAN MINNESOTA MISSOURI	s xxxx	XXXX	XXXXX				XXXX	XXXXX
MISSISSIPPI MONTANA NEBRASKA NEVADA NEW HAMPSHIR	XXXXX NE XXXXX					XXXXX		XXXX
NEW JERSEY NEW MEXICO NEW YORK NORTH CAROLI NORTH DAKOTA		XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXX		XXXXX	XXXXX
OHIO OKLAHOMA OREGON PENNSYLVANIA RHODE ISLAND			XXXX		XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX		xxxx	XXXX

# 7-8-1

## Appendix Table A-18

# SPECIAL MATCHING BY TYPE OF MATCH AND BY STATE

	NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	NEIGHBORING JURISDICTION- EARNED INCOME	ASSET MATCH	SSN VALIDATION	FEDERAL FILE	FNS- REGIONAL MATCH	INTRA- STATE	NO SPECIAL MATCHING
SOUTH CAROLII SOUTH DAKOTA TENNESSEE TEXAS UTAH	· =	XXXX	XXXX		xxxx	XXXX	xxxx	XXXXX
VERMONT VIRGINIA WASHINGTON	XXXX							XXXX XXXX
WEST VIRGINI WISCONSIN WYOMING	A XXXXX XXXXX	XXXXX			XXXX			
GUAM VIRGIN ISLAN	TDS							XXXXX

	(
	)

SUMMARY OF MATERIALS SUBMITTED BY STATES ON COMPUTER MATCHING

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## State Materials on Computer Matching

State	Description of Materials Provided
ALABAMA	Policies and procedures for the Wage/UCB match with the Department of Industrial Relations' files.
ALASKA	Description of computer system for client data discrepancy alerts (system functions and capabilities). Question and answer training memoranda from the Program Manager to Eligibility Staff.
ARIZONA	Pages from policy manual on procedures for performing wage, UI, and Bendex matches.
CALIFORNIA	Description of the Welfare Fraud Program which includes the Integrated Earnings Clearance/Fraud Detection System, the Asset Clearance Match and several miscellaneous matches.
COLORADO	Description, intent and operating procedures of the wage match.
DELAWARE	Procedures for follow-up (time limits, initial screening, investigations, and case disposition).
D.C.	Procedures and flow chart for wage, UCB suspense system.
FLORIDA	Policies, procedures, and reporting requirements for the Income Verification System which matches against several different data bases. Some outcome data is provided from the name duplication match.
GEORGIA	Relevant pages from PARIS Eligibility Worker's User Manual pertaining to wage match, UCB match and SDX matching.
HAWAII	Some UCB quarterly outcome information, description of the bank match including a copy of a bill enacted by the Hawaii State legislature requiring financial institutions to furnish the records of accounts, deposits and withdrawls of any applicant for or recipient of public assistance, relevant portions of the policy manual on wage matching.
ILLINOIS	Policies and procedures, a listing of special matching activities and a data exchange cost-effectiveness report prepared by the Management Analysis Section and the Bureau of Research and Analysis. Local office results of certain data exchange activities is also included.

State Materials on Computer Matching

State Description of Materials Provided

IOWA Interoffice memos and report forms for the wage, UI and

Bendex matches. A description of the automated systems and each of the mainframe application used in the state

are also included.

INDIANA Interdepartmental billing for data processing services

from the Employment Security Division to be paid for by

the Department of Public Welfare.

KANSAS Description of computer match systems in use in that

state as well as general personnel and data processing

costs for each system.

KENTUCKY Portions of Food Stamp Handbook on 'Required Verification

at Application' describing the certification and verification process for Food Stamp applicants.

MAINE AFDC/Food Stamp Terminal Operator's Guide, from the Maine

Department of Human Services, Division of Data

Processing.

MARYLAND Copy of the inquiry form used by workers to request

matching information.

MASSACHUSEITS Food Stamp Procedural memo on computer matching with

instructions for eligibility worker with regard to each of

the computer matching systems.

MICHIGAN Result inforantion on SSA wage match as of November 1985.

Michigan also provided a report on the local office

expansion project for local offices.

MISSISSIPPI Reporting forms, instructions and descriptions of

matching systems in the state.

MISSOURI Bendex portion of the Federal/State Data Exchange

Handbook, portions of the Food Stamp Manual, instructions

and coding relating especially to the Employment

Security Interface match.

NEW MEXICO Copies of several matching reports on duplicate

participation, some data processing cost information, portions of the manual relating to pre-interview computer requiremments and description of restrictions on the use

of Employment Security Department wage data.

State Materials on Computer Matching

State Description of Materials Provided

NEW YORK Worker reference manual on the Resource File Integration

(RFI) system, Annual Report on the Wage Reporting System (for February 1985 and February 1986), portions of the Food Stamp manual on the use of SDX/Bendex for

verification, Procedures manual for the CRT Inquiry
Terminal and employer forms for the New York State wage
reporting System (with the New York State Department of

Taxation and Revenue).

NORTH CAROLINA Eligibility Information System User's Manual and

Department of Social Services Administrative Letters on

wage match procedures.

OKLAHOMA State Data Exchange Handbook for use of Bendex, SDX,

Employment Security Commission wage and UI matches and verification and enumeration procedures with the Social

Security Adminstration.

PENNSYLVANIA Quarterly wage match report and statistics, wage and

state employee procedures, copy of an agreement with New Jersey on a neighboring jurisdiction match, and a

description of the lottery match.

SOUTH CAROLINA Section of Food Stamp Program Policy and Procedure Manual

on application procedures for initial certification, description of the Food Stamp wage match, unemployment compensation, QC reports on several of the matches and

copies of some terminal screens.

TENNESSEE Update on procedures for processing wage match

information at recertification.

UTAH Manual instructions on the wage match with the Employment

Security Commission and copies of inquiry screens and

instructions for several of the matches.

VERMONT Descriptions of existing Vermont matches and procedures

for SDX and Bendex matches.

WISCONSIN Memo on rationale and usage for the monthly unemployment

compensation match.

WYOMING General system parameters for Payee Analysis and

Intercept System (PAS), wage discrepancy reports and instructions, scren summaries for on-line information,

and update instructions, all under PAS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS Memorandum on the implementation of wage matching in the

Virgin Islands.

# APPENDIX C COPY OF COMPUTER MATCHING SURVEY INSTRUMENT

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#### CHAPTURE MATCHING STATE COMME LINETEMENT

#### MODELE 1: INCHTEFICATION OF STSTMIS

INTRODUCTION: I usuald like to sak you now questions about various processes used in this state for matching information about food stamp clients with information from external data bases. First I want to identify all the matching systems used in the past two years. I will sak first about routine computatized match systems, then about any apostal geneticm entches and non-computerised processes.
Are there any routine <u>nuterated batch systems</u> used for untching to validate or investigate information on fond stony clients?
Y88l
MO(60 TO 1.03)0
Piesce more all the batch match systems that are used reutinely.
BATCH STSTEM I
BATCH SYSTEM 2
SATCH SYSTEM 3
BATCH STSTEM 4
Are there any routine on-line computer metching systems used by staff to validate or investigate information on food stamp :liente?
YESi

MO.....(QD TO 1.05)....0

C-2

1.04 Please name all the on-line match systems that are used routinely.

,	-	,	
`	i		
(		٠	ŀ

c <b>y</b>	so this state performed any one-time only respecial computer matches in the past two rers on food stamp clients either with data res in this state or with other states?	
	YES	
	M1(GO TO 1.09)0	
	wid you briefly tell me about the special muster matches?	
5	ECIAL MATCH )	MIEN
_		NO Y
5	ECIAL NATON 2	
s	ECIAL MATCH 3	
s	ECIAL MATCH 4	 اليلاا
٤	ECTAL NATON 5	 
•	ECIAL MATCH 6	
•	e there any routine or opecial non-eutomated stems used in the past two years in this are for matching information on food stamp lents?	
	YE3,	
	MO(GO TO 1.11)0	
	tefly describe the mas-automated match occuses.	
H	NCOMPUTER SYSTEM I	
-		
	NCUMPUTER SYSTEM 2	

•

.

1.11		y covered every possible ystem used, but are there ny have missed?	:		
		YES1			
		MO(CO TO 1.12)0			
1.12	THER SYSTEM 1				
		STATUS: ROUTINE AUTUMATED BATCH			
		ROUTINE AUTOMATED ONLINE2			
		OTHER3			
	•	(SPECIPY)			
	OTHER SYSTEM 2		 		
		STATUS: BOUTINE AUTOMATED SATCH		•	
		TOUTINE AUTOMATED ONLINE2			
		OTHER			
		(SPECIPY)			

C-4

1.13	Now, let's summarize the different routine computer matching systems you've mentioned	NOTE:	BASED ON RESPONSES TO 1.01-1.12,	LIST ALL THE	DIFFERENT F	KOUTINE COMPUTER			
	MATCH SYSTEMS IN THIS STATE.								
	NAME/DESCRIPTOR								

SYSTEM 1:	
SYSTEM 2:	
FYSTEM 1:	
IYSTEM 4:	
SYSTEM 5:	
YSTEM 6:	

TES:

For each routine computer metch system we have identified, I would like to sek you some additional questions. NOTE: FOR EACH ROUTINE CONTUTER MATCH SYSTEM I DENTIFIED, COMPLETE MODULES 2 THROUGH 9. IF ADDITIONAL SYSTEMS ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW, ADD THEM TO THE LIST IN 1.13.

		First System	Second System	Third System	Fourth System	Fifth System	Slath System
2.00	IDENTIFY SYSTEM	1_1_1	1_1_1	I_I_I	1_1_1	1_1_1	1_1_1
2.01	s this match system used for the whole state or food steeps?						
	YRS(GD TO 2.03)	1		1			1
	NO	2	0	0	0	0	0

2.02 That parts of the state are covered by this ratch system for food stamper MARRATIVE.

2.03	.03 What welfare or public additioned to this computer match system? (CIRCI F R ALL ITEMS.)		YES	MO	785	#0	YES	MO	YES	MO	YES	MO	YES	NU
	T WHEN THE T	FORD STAMPS	1	0	٠١	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		APDC	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		HEDICAID	٠١	0	1	0	t	0	1	0	1	0	1	0.,.
		CHILD SUPPORT	١٠.٠١	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		UTHER	٠١	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		(SPECIPY)									1			
				لالا		1_1_1	(	لداسا				_ _	1.	_ _

		First System	Second Syntem	Third Syntem	Fourth System	ficto System	System
2.04	What is the name of the office that has responsibility for this computer match system? RECORD OFFICE, AGENCY, AND DEPARTMENT.						
2.05	In what wonth and year was this computer watch system first fully operational for food stamps?						
	MONTH	I_I_I	I_I_I	l_l_l	I_I_I	<u> </u>	_ _
	YEAR	191	19 _ _	191_ _	19 _ _	19[[	19  !
2.06	In what month and year did the design, develop- ment and testing period for this match system hegin?						
	HONTH	<u> _ _</u>	1_1_1		<b>ا_ا_ا</b>		لسلسا
	YEAR	19]	191	19]	191	191	19 _ _
2.07	Was a separate testing or design phase required for including food stamps in this match system?						
	YES		1		1		
	но(GU ТО 3.00)	?	0	0	0	0	
2.08	In what month and year did the food stamp design, development and testing period for this system begin?					•	
	MONTH,	lll	I_I_I	ll_l	<u> _ _ </u>	I_I_I	1_1_1
	TEAR	19 _ _	19] _	19  _	191_1_1	19]_ _	19] _

# S

#### MODULE 3: COMPUTER MATCHING COSTS

The next set of questions concerns the costs of the cost uter matching system. Some of the question may concern costs that have been measure in analyses the mtate has done. If no, we would like to have both the answer to the que tion and a copy of the analysis, if that can be made available. Please provide a best itimate if actual costs are not available.

			P1 rot Syst <del>en</del>	Second System	Third System	Fourth System	Pifth System	Sisth System
3.01		information on the tits of this matching system?						
	•	7E3						1
		NO(GO TO 4.90)	0	0	0	0	0	0

FITES ON SYSTEM L:

NOTES UN SYSTEM 2:

NOTES ON SYSTEM 3:

MOTES ON SYSTEM 4:

MOTES ON SYSTEM 5:

MITES ON SYSTEM 6:

# (<u>-</u>)

#### FIRST SYSTEM

3.02.01 If you have these costs summerized as "cost per case per anoth," please provide than in that way. By "cost per case per month," we man the everage total costs for cases put through the match process. If costs are not summerized as "cost per case per month," provide than in whetever form in which you maintain tham. Please provide separate cost figures for each of the following costs elements, and for each indicate whether the figure comes from a formal study or is a professional estimate. Remember that the figures should only include the costs of carrying out functions related to computer matching.

#### SECOND SYSTEM

3.02.02 If you have these costs summerized as "cost per case per month," please provide them in that way. By "cost per case per month," we meen the everage total costs for cases put through the match process, if costs are not summerized as "cost per case per month," provide them in whatever form in which you maintain them. Please provide separate cost figures for each of the fellowing costs elements, and for watch indicate whether the figure comes from a formal study or is a professional estimate. Rummber that the figures should only include the costs of carrying out functions related to computer matching.

COST ELEMENT	COST/CASE /MONTH	OTHER COST NETRIC: ESPECIFY DELOND		MOT.		COST/CASE	OTHER COST METRIC: (SPECIFY	FROM	mof.
PERSONNEL					COST ELEMENT PERSONNEL	MONTH	BELOW	STUDY	EST IMATE
£1.000.000.000		\$ THOUSANDS					THOUSANDS		
	سا،لـلـا،		1	2	ELIGIBILITY MUNKERS		المال المال	1	2
	سا.لـلـا		1	2	DATA ENTRY MONKERS		الليا ،ليا		2
DATA PROCESSING/PROCEAME	€RS1	البال البليا	1	2	DATA PROCESSING/PROGRAMMENS	اللالمالية	اللباء اللباء	•	,
OTHER MORKER:		الللاءات	1	2	OTHER WORKER:	لـــا،لــلـانـــــ	الالالا	1	,
OTHER WORKER!	لـــا،لـلالـــــــ	الل لللل	t	2	OTHER WORKER:		ىرىلى ،نا،	1	2
FRINGE BENEFITS	اللاللال	الللا ،لا	ŧ	2	FRINGE BENEFITS.,		لللالا	,	2
OTHER DIRECT					OTHER DIRECT				
DATA PROCESSING	ريا.ليا.	الللا اللا	1	2	DATA PROCESSING		M 1. 1 1 1 1		,
MATLING/POSTAGE	اللال	اللا ليليل		2	MAILING/POSTAGE			,	, .
OTHER HON-LABOR:		الللاءات	1	2	OTHER NON-LABOR:	رال الرابال		•	2
OTHER HON-LANGE:		اللال الله	•	2	01HER NON-LABOR:		اللال اللا	•	2
OTHER HOH-LABORI		<b>،</b> U. LLL	,	2	OTHER HON-LABOR:	لـــا لــلـالـــــ	الللا الللا	,	7
INDIRECT					INDIRECT				
INDINECT COST:		الله المالية	1	2	INDIRECT COST:		اللا اللا	1	2
INDIRECT COST:	!!!	*LJ- L_L_	•	2	HOIRECT COST:		الله الله	•	2
HIDIRECT COST:			1	2	HIDHRECT COST:	111	اللاللا اللا	,	2
TOTAL COST:		•LJ. LJLJ	•	,	TOTAL COST:			,	2

#### THIRD STSTEM

3,02,03 If you have those costs summerized as "cost per case per month," places provide them in that way. By "cost per case per month," we ween the overage total costs for cases put through the match process, It costs are not summerized as "cost per case per month," provide them in whatever form in which you emintain them. Please provide separate cost figures for each of the following costs atements, and for each indicate whether the figure comes from a formal study or is a professional estimate. Remember that the figures should only include the costs of carrying out functions related to computer matching.

# 3,02.04 If you have these costs summerized as "cost per case per menth," places provide them in

FOURTH SYSTEM

that way. By "cost per case per worth," we meen the everage total costs for cases put through the match process, it costs are not summerized as "cost per case per month," provide them in whatever form in which you emintain them. Please provide separate cost Figures for each of the following costs planents, and for each indicate whether the figure comes from a formal atiety or is a professional estimate. Homenber that the figures should only include the costs of carrying out functions related to computer metching.

COZI EFEMENI	COST/CASE /HEHTH	OTHER COST METRIC: (SPECIFY DELOW)	FROM STUDY	PROF. EST MATE	COST ELEMENT	COST /CASE /MONTH	OTHER COST HETRIC: (SPECIFY BELOW)	FROM STUDY	PROF. ESTIMATE
PERSONNEL		\$THOUSANDS			PERSONNEL		STHOUSANDS		
ELIGIPILITY WORKERS	ا لـــا،لــا ا	لللانا	1	2	ELIGIBILITY WORKERS	اللالللا	لللانا	1	2
DATA ENTRY MORKENS	اللاسان	الللاءب	1	2	DATA ENTRY MORKERS	الالالاللال	لللالا ،لاا	,	2
DATA PROCESSING/PROMINERS	s1	الللا	ı	2	DATA PROCESSING/PROGRAPHERS	للاللاللا	اللالما الله	•	2
OTHER MORKER:	اللاللالسا	لـلـلاا ،لـا	1	2	OTHER MORKER:	لدلا الدلدلال	لالدلا ،لاه	,	2
OTHER HORKER:	اللالالالا	الـا، لــــــا	1	2	OTHER MORKER:	لللالللا	للللا اللا	ı	2
FRIMES BENEFITS	اللاللالا	الللاا	1	2	FRINGE BENEFITS	اللاا-لللاا	الللا اللا	1	2
OTHER GIRECT					OTHER DIRECT				
DATA PROCESSING	اللااللالاس	لللااال	1	2	DATA PROCESSING	السالالسلياء	الللا الله	1	2
MAIL IND/POSTAGE	اللااللاللا		1	2	MAILING/POSTAGE	اللالللا	الباء ليليا	١	2
OTHER HON-LABOR:	اللالللا	الللاء	1	2	OTHER HOH-LABOR	لىلا،لىلىك	اللالا اللا	1	<b>2</b>
OTHER HON-LABOR:	اللاللاليا	للنا الا	•	2	OTHER HOH-LABOR:	لللا الللاف	البليا الباء	1	2
OTHER NEW-LABOR:		لللاءك	1	2	OTHER HON-LABOR:	للاللاللا	٠٠٠ ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	•	1
INDIRECT					INDIRECT				
HOIRECT COST:	اللاللاللا	لللااللا	1	2	INDIRECT 005T:	لالالللاللا	יון, וייויי	ı	2
HOHRECT COST:	اللاللاللا	لللا ،ك	1	2	HIDIARCT COST:	لالالللاك		ı	2
WDIRECT COST:		لللاالا	•	2	INDIRECT COST:	للالللال	الله للل	•	2
STAL COST:		الللا الللا	•	2	101AL CD51:	اللااللاا	الـارالا	•	2

#### FIFTH SYSTEM

3.02.05 If you have these costs summerized as "cost per case per month," please provide them in that way. By "cost per case per month," we meen the average total costs for cases put through the match process, ill costs are not summerized as "cost per case per month," provide them in whetever term in which you maintain them. Please provide separate cost figures for each of the following costs elements, and for each ledicate whether the figure comes from a formal study or is a professional nationate, flowensor that the figures should only lactude the costs of carrying out functions rotated to computer matching.

METRIC: COST/

#### 3.02.06 If you have those costs summirized as "cost per case per conth," places provide them in that way. By "cost per case per month," we meen the everage fotal costs for cases put through the match process, it costs are not summarized as "cost per case per month,"

SIXTH SYSTEM

provide them in whetever form in which you emintain them. Please provide separate cost figures for each of the following costs elements, and for each indicate whether the figure comes from a formal study or la a protessional estimate. Remember that the figures should only include the costs of corrying out functions related to computer matching.

COST ELLMENT	CDST/CASE /NONTH	OTHER COST METRIC: (SPECIFY BELOW)	FROM STUDY	FROF. EST MATE			ROF. STIMATE
PERSONNEL		STHOUSANDS			PERSONNEL STYCHESANDS		
ELIGIBILITY WORKERS	ا للاللات		•	2	ELIGIBILITY WORKERS	•	2
DATA ENTRY NORKERS	ا ليا اللياء.	لبلياءنا	ı	2	DATA ENTRY MORKERS	•	2
DATA PROCESSING/PROGRAMMERS	الاللاللال	لللا	1	2	DATA PROCESSING/PROGRAMMERSSSSS	•	7
OTHER MUNKER:	ا للاللا	لللاءب	1	2	OTHER HORIZER:\$[\$[\$[	•	•
OTHER WORKER:	الاللالللا	ىلىل،نا	1	2	OTHER HORSER:S[S[]. \$[_], []_]	1	7
FRINGE BENEFITS	ا للالللاد	لللااءليا	1	2	FRINGE DENEFITS	1	•
OTHER DIRECT					OTHER DIRECT		
DATA PROCESSING	الاللاللال	لللااال	1	3	DATA PROCESSING	•	2
MAIL HIS/POSTAGE	اد ليا ليلياه	الللا اللا	1	2	MATLIME/POSTAGE	1	2
OTHER MON-LABOR:	اه لـلالللاف	با الا	1	2	OTHER HOW-LIBOR:	•	2
OTHER HOH-LANDR:	ا لـالللا	لـلـلـا ،لـا	1	2	OTHER HOW-LIBOR:	•	2
OTHER HON-LABOR:	ا لىلالىلىك	لـا، لـلــا	•	2	OTHER HON-LABOR:	•	2
INDIRECT					INDIRECT		
HOHECT COST:	ا للالاللال	المالمال المالم	1	2	INDIRECT COST:\$[\$[\$\$].	•	2
INDIRECT COST:	الالماللالللال	اللاا ال	•	2	INDIRECT COST:S[S[S[] S[], []	•	2
INDIRECT (0051)	الالبلدادليلداد	لالمالا	1	2		•	2
TOTAL COST:	.51_1_1_1_1_15	لـاـلـا ،اـا	•	3	10TAL COS1:	•	2

FIRST SYSTEM

The next questions are about the data bases used in the computer matching system.

- 4.00 Which data bases are accessed by this system? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.) INTERVIEWER NOTE: FOR EACH DATA BASE ACCESSED, ASK THE POLLOWING QUESTIONS (4.01-4.03).
- 4.01 How often to the (NAME) data base updated? (UPDATE HEANS HOW OFTEN THE INFORMATION IN THE DATA BASE IS REVISED OR CHANGED.)
- 4.02 How much time elapses between the end of the time period covered by the data base and the availability of the data for matching?
- 4.03 In what month and year was this data base added to the computer match system?

	4.00 ACCESSEDT			4.01 UPDATE	.7						02 Lapse				4.03 DATE ADDED
DATA #ABE#		DA	VK.	MU.	QT.	AN.	nxt day	nxt wk	2-1 wks	(-) 1000	4-6 mos	7-9 mos	10-12 mos	>12 mos	<del></del>
a. DES unges	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH  _ _  YEAR - 19
b. Ut benefits	3	1	2	3	٨	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	8	HONTH  _ _ YEAR - 19 _
c. 85A wages	t	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH    YEAR - 19
d. SSA emil-mapl	oyment i	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	8	HOWTH [] YEAR - 19]]
e. SSA bonefito	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOWTH   _ YEAR - 19
f. SSI benefite	t	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	8	HONTH   YEAR - 19
g. State con file	ed 1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH [ YEAR - 19]
h. Bank tetorda	- accounts	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   YEAR - 19
1. Bank records transactions	- 1	ı	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HOHTH YEAR - 19
j. DMV records	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   YEAR - 15
h. AFDC files.	1	1.	7	1		5	11	,	1	4	5		7	A	HORTH 1   1 YEAR - 191   1

<del>_</del> -																				
,	T																			
		j-					,.										_//		A2 ,	1
		,																		
										<u> </u>				·						
		•																		
	۸,	Medicald tecords	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		ноити   _	YRAR - 19]]	_1
	n.	Hedicare records	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	8		HONTH []	YEAR - 19] ]	_l
	٥.	1RS 1099s	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		HONTH   _	YEAR - 19}}	_1
	p.	Records from other states (SPECIFY)	1	i	2	1	4	5	1	2	)	•	5	6	7	8		HONTH   _	TEAR - 19 _	_1
	q.	Other (SPECIFY)	ì	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8		нонтн   _	YEAR - 19[[	_l
	r.	Other (SPECIFY)	1	ı	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		MONTH   _	YEAR - 19]	_1

#### MODULE 4: DATA BASES

#### SECOND SYSTEM

The next questions are about the data bases used in the computer matching system.

- 6.00 Which data bases are accessed by this system? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.) INTERVIEWER MOTE: FOR EACH DATA BASE ACCESSED, ASK THE FOLLUMING QUESTIONS (4.01-4.03).
- 4.01 How often 10 the (NAME) data base updated? (UPDATE HEANS HOW OFTEN THE IMPORMATION IN THE DATA BASE 18 REVISED OR CHANGED.)
- 4.02 How much time elapses between the end of the time period covered by the data base and the availability of the data for matching?
- 4.03 In what month and year was this data base added to the computer match system?

		4.00 ACCESSED?			4.01 UPDATE	7					4. Tire					4.03 Date addeb
DAT	A BASES	ACCESSEDI	DA	W.	MO.	ल.	AM.	nxt	nxt wk	2-3 wks	1-)	4-6	7-9	10-12	>12	And a so Proposition
	DRS unges	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HONTH     YEAR - 19
ь.		1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	,	4	5	6	,	8	HOHTN     YEAR - 19
c.	SSA ungoa	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	8	HONTH   YEAR - 19
đ.	SBA ealf-employment	ı	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH    YEAR - 19 _
e.	SSA benefits	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	,	4	5	6	7	8	HOWTH   YEAR - 19
f.	851 benefits	1	i	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   YEAR - [9]
g.	State tax files	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	•	5	6	7	8	HOFFEN YEAR - 19[
h.	Benk records - accou	nto	i	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH   YEAR - 19
1.	Bank records - transactions	t	1	2	3	•	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MONTH   YEAR - 19
3.	DMY records	t	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH [ YEAR - 19]
k.	APDC files	1	1	2	3	4	5	3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH    YEAR - 19
ı.	Adult general assistance files	1	ı	2	3	4	5	t	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH     YRAR - 19
₩.	Hedicald records	1	ı	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MONTH     YEAR - 19
n,	Medicare records	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HONTH   YEAR - 19
۰.	IRS 1099s	ı	ı	2	1	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7		HONTH    YEAR - 19 _
p.	Records from other states (SPECIFY)	l	l	2	3	4	3	1	2	3	•	5	6	7	8	MONTH [] YEAR - 19]
۹.	Other (SPECIFY)		i	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MONTH   YEAR - 19]
r.	Other (SPECIFY)	1	ı	2	1	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   YEAR - 19
	111								CH- 13	)						

The next questions are about the data bases used in the computer matching system.

4.00 Which data bases are accessed by this system? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.) INTERVIEWER HOTE: FOR EACH DATA BASE ACCESSED, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (4.01-4.03).

4.01 How often is the (MAME) data base updated? (UPDATE MEANS NOW OFTEN THE IMPORMATION IN THE DATA BASE IS REVISED OR CHANGED.)

4.02 How much time elapses between the end of the time period covered by the data base and the availability of the data for matching?

4.03 In what wonth and year was this data base added to the computer match system?

		4.00 ACCESSEDT			4.01 UPDATE	:7					4. Time	02 LAPSE				4.03 DATE ADHED
DA1	A BASES		DA	WK.	MO.	QT.	AN,	nxt day	nxt vk	2-3 uke	[-3 000	4-6 908	7-9 mos	10-12 000	>12	
٠.	DES wages	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		HOWTH    TEAR - 19]
þ.	UI benefits	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH   _  YEAR - 19
c.	SSA wages	t	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   _  YEAR - 19 _ _
d.	SSA melf-employment	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HONTH   _ YEAR - 19
e.	8SA benefits	t	t	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH    YEAR - 19
f.	SSI benefits	1	1	2	,	4	5	ŧ	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH   _ YEAR - 19
	State tax files	1	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	HONTH     YEAR - 19
h.	Bank records - accoun	nto I	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MONTH  _ _  YEAR - 19 _
1.	Mank records - transactions	)	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   _   _   YEAR - 19   _
j.	DHV records	1	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH  _  YEAR - 19 _
k.	APDC files	ı	1	2	3	4	5	•	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH     YEAR - 19
ι.	Adult general acclutance files	1	1	2	,	4	5	t	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	MONTH  _ _  YEAR - 19 _
	Medicald records	1	ı	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH    YEAR - 19 _
n.	Medicare records	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8,	HONTH   _  YEAR - 19
٥.	IRS 1099s	1	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   _ YEAR - 19
p.	Records from other states (SPECIFY)	l 	1	2	1	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MONTH  _ _  YEAR - 19 _
۹.	Other (SPECIFY)	ı	ı	2	1	4	5	ŧ	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH    YEAR - 19
r.	Other (SPECIFY)	l 	<u> </u>	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	MONTH    YEAR - 19

#### FOURTH SYSTEM

The next questions are about the data bases used in the computer matching system.

- 4.00 Which data bases are accessed by this system? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.) INTERVIEWER NOTE: POR EACH DATA BASE ACCESSED, ASK THE POLLIMING QUESTIONS (4.01-4.03).
- 4.01 How often is the (NAME) date base updated? (UPDATE MEANS NOW OFTEN THE INFORMATION IN THE DATA BASE IS REVISED OR CHANGED.)
- 4.02 How much time elapses between the end of the time period covered by the data base and the availability of the data for matching?
- 4.03 In what month and year was this data base added to the computer match system?

		4.00 ACCESSEDT			4.01 UPDATE	7					A. Time	02 Lapse				4.03 DATE ADDED
DAT	TA BASES		DA	WK.	MO,	QŤ.	AN.	nxt day	nxt vk	2-3 vka	(-) wos	4-6 mos	7-9 mos	10-12 mos	>12 mos	
٠.	DES wages	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HONTH [ YEAR - 19]]
6.	UI benefits	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   _   YEAR - 19   _
c.	SEA unges	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH    YEAR - 19 _
d.	88A self-suployment	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH   YEAR - 19
e,	SSA benefits	t	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   YEAR - 19]
f.	331 henefits	1	i	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HORTH [] YEAR - 19[]
g.	State tax files	1	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH   YEAR - 19
h.	Bank tecords - accoun	ito i	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH   YEAR - 19
1.	Bank records - transactions	1	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4 .	5	6	7	8	MONTH   YEAR - 19
J.	DMV records	1	1	2	3	4	5	r	2	3	4	. 5	6	7	8	HONTH   _ YEAR - 19
k,	APDC files	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   YEAR - 19
1.	Adult general assistance files	1	ı	2	3	4	5	ı	2	,	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH  _    YEAR - 19
■.	Medicald records	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HONTH [ YEAR - 19]
n,	Medicare records	t	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   _  YEAR - 19
0.	185 1099s	F	t	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	HONTH   _ YEAR - 19
p.	Records from other states (SPECIPY)	1	l 	2	3	4	5	l	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MONTH     YEAR - 19
q.	Other (SPECIFY)	ı	ı	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH    TEAR - 19
r.	Other (SPECIFY)	l 	! 	2	1	•	5	1	2		4	5	6	1	8	HONTH       YEAR ~ 19

C-1

#### HOBURE 4: DATA BASES

#### FIFTH SYSTEM

The next questions are about the data bases used in the computer matching system.

4.00 Which date bases are accessed by this system? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.) INTERVIEWER NOTE: FOR EACH DATA BASE ACCESSED, ASK THE PULLOWING QUESTIONS (4.01-4.03).

4.0) How often to the (NAME) data base updated? (UPDATE MEANS HOW OFTEN THE INFORMATION IN THE DATA BASE IS REVISED OR CHANGED.)

4.02 How much time elapses between the end of the time period covered by the data base and the availability of the data for matching?

4.03 In what wonth and year wee this data base added to the computer match system?

		4.00 ACCESSEDT			4.01 UPDATE	<b>:</b> 7						.02 Lapse				4.03 DATE ADDED
DAT	A BASES		DA	WK.	MO.	QT.	AN.	nat day	nst uk	2-3 wks	1-3 000	4-6 mos	7-9 900	10-12 806	>12 806	
••	DES wages	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH TEAR - 19
ь.	Ul benefits	ı	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   _ YEAR - 19
c.	SSA WEER	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   _  YEAR - 19  _
d.	SEA self-employment	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		HONTH   _  YEAR - 19
٠.	RBA benefits	1	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH YEAR - 19]
f.	881 benefits	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HORTH   YEAR - 19
6-	State tex files	1	1	2	3	4	5	3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   _ YEAR - 19
h.	Bank records - account	• I	ı	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH     YEAR - 19
í.	Bank records - transactions	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH YEAR - 19
١.	DMV records	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH   YEAR - 19
k.	AFDC files	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH    YEAR - 19
1.	Adult general assistan	ce I	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MONTH    TEAR - 19
•.	Hedicald records	1	i	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5 -	6	7	8	HONTH  _  YEAR - 19 _
n.	Hedicare records	1	ı	2	3	4	5	i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH  _ _  YEAR - 19
٥.	IRS 1099s	1	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH [[_  YEAR - 19[]_
p.	Records from other states (SPECIFY)	<b>I</b>	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MONTH     YEAR - 19
۹.	Other (SPECIFY)	ı	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	4	5	6	7	8	HUNTH  _ _  YEAR - 19

#### HODULE 4: DATA BASES

#### SIXTH SYSTEM

The next questions are about the data bases used in the computer matching system.

- 4.00 Which data bases are accessed by this system? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.) INTERVIEWER NUTE: POR EACH DATA BASE ACCESSED, ASK THE POLLOWING QUESTIONS (4.01-4.0).
- 4.01 How often to the (NAME) date base updated? (UPDATE MEANS HOW OFTEN THE INFORMATION IN THE DATA BASE IS REVISED OR CHANGED.)
- 4.02 How much time elapses between the end of the time period covered by the data base and the svailability of the data for matching?
- 1.03 In what month and year was this data base added to the computer match system?

		4.00 ACCESSED?			4.01 UPDATE	.7					4. Time					4.03 Data adoed
r\ <b>A</b> 1	TA BASES		DA	WK.	MO.	QT.	AN.	nst day	ent wk	2-3 uks	-)   100	4-6	7-9 mos	10-12 000	>12 moe	
٠.	DES Mace	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HOHTH [ _ YEAR - 19  _
•	UI benefits	1	ŧ	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HONTH  _ _ YEAR - 19 _ _
€.	SSA wages	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   _ YEAR - 19
٠.	SSA self-employment	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH     YEAR + 19
٠.	S\$A benefits	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH [ _ YEAR - 19  _
۲.	SSI benefits	ı	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	•	7	8	HOHTH   _   _   FAR - 19   _
	State tax files	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH   _ YEAR - 19
ħ.	Bank records - accoun	ito 1	ŧ	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HONTH     YEAR - 19
•	Menk records ~ trensections	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH [] TEAR - 19]
	DMV records	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HONTH   YEAR - 19
•	AFDC files	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		HOWTH   YEAR - 19
1.	Adult general assists	Ace 1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HOHTH  _ _  YEAR - 19 _
•.	Medicald records	1	1	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	HOHTH   _ YEAR - 19]
• .	Hedicare records	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOHTH    YEAR - 19
0.	IRS 1099e	1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	,	8	
p.	Records from other states (SPECIFY)	1	ı	2	3	4	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH     YEAR - 19
q.	Other (SPECIFY)	1	ı	2	3	•	5	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MONTH     YEAR - 19
r.	Other (SPECIFY)	1	ı	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HONTH I I VEAR - INT 4 4

#### MODULE 5: STSTEN ACCESS AND CASE IDENTIFIER

		First System	Second System	Third System	Fourth System	Fifth System	Sixth System
5.00	Wh: type of access is used for performing the match for this system?						
	OHLINE(GD TO 6.00)	1			1	1	
	BATCH	2	2	2	2	2	<b>?.</b>
5.01	No tate or local staff or both access this system for matching food stamp cli nts?						
	STATE STAFF		1				
	LOCAL STAPP	2	2	2	2	2	2
	ВОТИ	3	3	3	3	3	3
5.02	How long does it take for results to come back after a batch of households is run through this match system?						
	IMMEDIATELY			1	1		
	LATER IN PAY	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	OVERNEGHT	3	3	3	3	3	3
8	LONGER	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(SPECIPY)		-				_
		_ _	1_1_1	lll	III	1_1_1	_ _
5.01	Are the data bases on this match system inte; rated in the sense that one set of idem. If lers or characteristics accesses all information from all data bases at the name time?						
	YES		1		1	<b></b>	
	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.04.01 F of cilent characteristics or identifiers are used to match each data base in 1 is match system? (CHRCLE dig TMAT APPLY.)

DATA BASES	ACCT SSED	594	16400	CASE ND.	OTHER 1 OTHER 2 OTHER 3		
					الللا		لالا
e. DES wages	1	•	1	1	1	•	1
b. Of bone its	1	1	•	41	1	•	1
e, SSA wag	•	•	•	,	1	1	1
d. SSA pet -amployment	• •	1	1	1	•	1	•
e. SSA Bonn 11s	1	t	•	٠	1	1	1
f. 55f bonn 1ts	t	1	1	1	1	1	•
g. State to files	1	•	1	1	ı	1	•
h. Hank rerrds - accounts	1	,	1	1	•	•	•
1. Henk rec rds = fransect ons	•	•	1	•	•	t	1
j. DMY reco ds	1	1	1		1	1	1
N. AFDC FILL	•	1	1	1	•	•	•
i. Adult ge oral essisten a filos	1	1	1	•	•	1	1
1. Hedicald records	t	1	•	•	t	•	•
i, Medicere records	1	1	t	1	1	t	•
· PRS 1099+	1	•	•	1	1	•	1
status (SPECIFY)	1	1	•	1	t	•	1
<u> </u>							
4. 01her (SPECIFY)	•			1	•	1	1
				1	,		
1.1.1			-	·	•	•	•
		OTHE	m i: _				
		OTHE	# Z: _				
		OTHE					

5,04.02 What client characteristics or identifiers are used to match each date base in this match system? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY,)

DATA BASES	ACCESSED	SSN	HAVE	CASE MD.	OTHER 1 OTHER 2 OTHER (SPECIFY BELOW)		
					'ديا		
a, DES vagos	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1
b. UI bonefits	1	1	1	1	•	•	•
c. SSA <del>magus</del>	1	1	•	1	•	1	1
d, SSA solf-employment	•	•	1	t	t	•	1
e, SSA benefits	1	ı	t	•	•	1	1
f. SSI benefits	1	1	١	1	1	ı	1
g. State tex files	1	1	1	1	•	1	1
h, Bank records - accounts	,	,	,	,			
	,	,	·		•	•	
1. Bent records - transactions	•	•	•	•	'	1	1
j. (MV recerds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
h. AFBC files	1	•	•	1	•	1	1
i. Adult general assistance files	1	1	•	1	1	٠	•
e, Medicald records	•	•	1	1		ı	1
n. Modicare records	1	•	•	1	1	1	1
o. IRS 1099s	1	,	ŧ	1	•	1	1
p. Records from other States (SPECIFY)	1	1	1	1	1	•	1
1_ <u>J_I</u>			_				
q. Other (SPECIFY)	1	,	-	ı	•	1	1
LL-!						¥.	
r. Other (SPECIFY)			•	•	1	1	1
·			 P 1: ,				
		ОТНЕ	R 2:				
		01:-	и 3;				

CH- 19

-19

9.08 B What client characteristics or identifiers are used to earth each data base in this match system? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

DATA ASES	ACCE 5 SED	5586	***	CASE ND.	OTHER 1	OTHER :	
				<b></b>		LLI	
a. (45 wages	•	ı	1	1	•	1	•
b. U benefits	•	1	1		1	1	1
c. 55% wages	1	•		,	1	1	1
d. Sti self-employment	, ,	•	•	•	1	1	1
e, 5 % benefits	1	1	,	1	1		1
f. 5 1 benefits		1		•	•	ŧ	•
g. 5 tto ter ffles	1	t	•	1	1	1	1
h. Bik records -							
e :aunts	•	•	1	1	1	1	•
1. But records - ti msections	•	•	•	1	•	1	•
j. (PY records	,	,	•	ŧ	1	1	•
h. AFIC files	•	1	•	1	•	ı	•
i, Acult general assistance files	t	•	1	1	•	•	1
m, Hadicald records	•	1	1	1	•	•	1
n. Madicure records	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
o. IRS 1 <b>09</b> 0	1	•	•	1	ı	•	1
p. Micords from Other states (SPECIFY)	ı	1	•	1	1	1	•
سستنسانا							
	1			1	t	•	•
L.I							
r. Other (SPECIFY)				1	•	1	•
11.1							
			•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
		OTH	EPI 5:				

5.01.01 What client characteristics or identifiers are used to match each date base in this match system? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

DATA BASES	ACCESSED	5500	HANGE	CASE NO.	OTHER 1	OTHER Z PECIFY ME	
					L_L_I	LLJ	ttt
e. DES vagos	1	1	1	1	1	t	1
b. Ul benefits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
c. SSA wages	1	•	1	1	•	t	1
d. SSA self-employment	•	1	t	t	1	ŧ	•
e. SSA benefite	1	ı	ı	•	1	•	t
f. 551 benefits	t	ı	1	1	1	•	1
g. Statu tam filos	1	1	1	t	1	1	•
h. Bank records - accounts	,	,	,	,	ı		,
I. Sank records -	'	',	'	·	,	,	·
transactions	•	,	'	•	•	•	•
j. DMW records	1	t	1	1	1	•	•
h. AFBC 1110s	1	1	•	1	1	•	•
1. Adult general essistence files	1	1	1	1	•	ı	٠
w. Medicald records	. 1	t	•	1	•	•	•
m. Medicare records	•	1	1	•	•	•	•
o. IRS 1 <b>09</b> 4	1	t	1	1	1	1	1
p. Records from other states (SPECIFY)	•	1	•	1	t	•	1
LI-1		<b></b>					
•	1			•	1	1	1
1.1.1					•		
r. Other (SPECIFY)				1	•	ı	ı
		OTH	TR 1:				
		0114	R 2:			. <b></b>	
		0114	R 1:				

CM-20

Fıf	TH	SYSTEM

5. OI . OT	What client characteristics or	identifiers are used	to metch each data hase in
	ALL		

	this motch sy	sten? (CIR	CLE ALI	L THAT A	PPLY.I			
DATA	BA ES	ACCE 5 SED	\$5M	HAVE	CASE ND.		OTHER 2	POTHERS
						t. L.I	1_1_1	
•.	DES umgas	1	•	1.7	•	t	t	•
<b>b.</b> (	ut smelles .	1	1	•	•	t	•	•
c. 9	SSA mages	1	•	1	•	1	•	1
<b>d.</b> 9	SSA uplf-amployment	1	١	•	•	1	1	•
•. 9	SSA semefits	1	1	•	•	ı	ı	ı
1. 9	SSI monefits	•	ι	1	1	t	1	•
9.	Stat > 100 11196	1	1	•	1	1	•	1
	Bank records - sccounts	1	ŧ	t	ı	•	•	•
	Bonk records - transactions	1	1	•	1	•	•	t
j. (	DIN records		٠	•	1	1	*	1
<b>h.</b> (	AFDC 11100	1	1	1	ŧ	1	1	•
	Adult general essistence files	1	1	ı	1	•	1	1
<b>a.</b> 1	Modicald records	•	ı	1	•	1	1	1
<b>a.</b> I	Hodicare recends	1	1	1	•	•	1	1
	Reco-ds from other states (SPECIFY)	1	1	1	1	•	•	1
	Other (SPECIFY)				1	1	•	•
1	. 1 1							
	Othe (SPECIFY)				•	1	1	•
	L.L.L							

OTHER 2
OTHER 3

#### SIXTH SYSTEM

5,01.65 What client characteristics or identifiers are used to match each data base in this match system? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

DATA BASES	ACCE SSED	SSM	HAME	CASE NO.		OTHER :	
						1.1.1	
a. DES vagos	1	1	1	1	•	•	•
b. Ul benefits	•	1	1	•	1	1	•
c. SSA <del>ubgos</del>		•	1	•	1	1	1
d. SSA self-employment	• •	t	t	•	1	1	1
e. SSA benefits	•	1	•	1	1	•	1
f. SSI benefits	•	1	1	•	1	•	1
g. State tax files	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1
h, Benk records - accounts	•	. 1	ı	•	1		•
I. Book records - transactions	1	ı	ı	•	•	1	•
j. DMV records	1	1	1	1	1	1	•
k. AFDC files	1	•	ı	1	1	1	•
f. Adult general distance files	1	1	•	•	•	1	t
e. Medicald records	•	1	1	•	ŧ	1	1
a. Mudicara records	ı	•	1	1	1	t	•
p. Hocards from other states (SPECIFY)	1	1	t	1	•	1	•
q. Other (SPECIFY)	······			ı	•	t	•
l_l_l			_				
r. Other (SPECIFY)				t	1 1	•	1
		OTH	ER 2 _	<b></b>			

OTHER 3:

MODULE 6: PROFF-END MATCHING

		Piret Syntem	Second System	Third System	Pourth System	Fifth System	Sixth System
6.00	Is this match system used to conduct from the matches on food stamp applicants before certification?						
	YES		1				
	#0(co To 8.00)	0	0	`	0	0	0
6.01	In that month and year wee this match system first used for front-end matching?						
	MUNTH	III	<u>  </u>	<u> _ _</u>	<b> </b>  _	1_1_1	1.1.1
	YEAR	19  _	19 _ _	19  _	19]	19]	19]_ _
6.02	What parts of the state are covered by this system for front-end matching of food stamp applicants?						
	STATEMIDE						1
	PART STATE ONLY	2	0	0	0	0	0
	(SPECIFY)						
)		ا_ا_ا	I_I_I	1_			
6.n3	What types of food atomp cases are covered by this system for front-end matching?						
	ENTIRE CASELOAD					1	
	FOOD STAMP/AFDC CASES	2	2	2	2	2	
	FOOD STAMP IMPLOYED CASES	3	3			3	
	OTHER	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(SPECIPY)	-T-1					
		1_1_1	<u> _ _</u>	ll_l	1_1_1	'  _ _	_ _

6.05. 1 For each date base (AS LISTED IN 4.00 accessed by this system for front-and matching, what information is reviewed?

DATA 15E	ACCE SSED				TYPE	FINFORMATIO													
			08055		PROPERTY		HOWSEHOLD	OTHER											
		MAGE 5	HECOME	BENEFITS	VAL IF	STATUS	COMPOSITION												
e. DES veges	1	'	1		•	•	1	'											
b. Ul benefits	1	•	1	•	•	1	1	•											
c. SSA w <del>agas</del>	1	1	1	1	1	•	•	1											
d. SSA self-amploymen	nt 1	•	1	•	ı	1	•	1											
e. SSA benefits	1	1	1	1	1	1	t	1											
f. SSI benefits	1	1	•	1	1	1	•	1											
g. State for files	t	•	•	1	•	1	1	1											
h. Mont records -	ı		,	ì		,	,												
		·	-	•	•	ŕ	·	•											
1. Book records - fr insections	1	•	1	,	•	•	'	'											
j. OH'records	1	•	•	•	1	•	1	ı											
h. MTC files	t	•	•	1	1	1	•	•											
1. Adult general essistance files	•	1	1	1	1	•	t	•											
m. Madicald records	1	•	,	,	1	1	1	1											
n. Heticare records	•	1	1	1	1	1	1	•											
o. IR 1095	1	1	•	1	1	1	1	1											
p. No ords from other states (SPECIFY)		1	1	•	•	1	1	1											
1 1.1																			
q. Officer (SPECIFY)	•	1	1	t	1	1	ı	ı											
1.1.1																			
r. Of w (SPECIFY)	1	1	1	1	•	1	1	1											
l 1.1																			

SECOND SYSTEM

6.01.02 For each data base (AS LISTED IN 4.00 accessed by this system for front-end matching, what information is reviewed?

DATA BASE	ACCESSED.				TYPE (	# INFORMATIO	<b>»</b>	
				<b>SEMEFITS</b>		STATUS	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	
e. DES wages	•	١	•	1	1	•	1	'
b. Ul banofits	,	1	1	•	1	•	,	,
c. SSA <del>vagas</del>	1	1	1	1	ŀ			'
d. SSA solf-employeer	1 1	٠	1	1	•	1	•	1
e. SSA benefits	1	1	1	•	1	1	1	•
f. SSI bonofits	•	1	1	1	1	1	•	1
g. State tax files	1	1	1	r	1	1	1	1
h. Book records -	,							
			,	•		1	•	
i. Bunk records - transactions	1	,	1	1	1	1	•	1
j. SM recerds	1	1	1	•	•	1	•	1
h. AFBC 111es	1	•	•	1	•	1	•	1
1. Adult general estistance files	1	1	•	1	•	1	١	•
w. Medicald recurds	•	•	1	1	•	•	1	1
n. Mudicara records	1	•	- 1	•	1	•	ı	•
e. IRS 1 <b>07</b> 15	1	1	1	1	•	1	•	•
p. Records from other states (SPECIFY)		•	•	•	•	1	ı	١
_  _					•			
e. Other (SPECIFY)				1	1	1	•	•
r. Other (SPECIFY)				1		•	ŧ	ŧ
L.L								

#### THIND SYSTEM

## 6.01.03 for each data base (AS LISTED IN 4.003 accessed by this system for front-end matching, what information is reviewed?

# FOURTH SYSTEM 6.01.01 For each data base IAS LISTED IN 4.00 accessed by this system for front-end matching, what information is reviewed?

DATA BASE	ACCESSED				TYPE	F INFORMATIO			DATA BASE	ACCESSED					F INFORMATIO		
		MAGE 5	INCOME	BENEFITS	AVCRE	SUTATE	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION						BENEFITS	VALUE	STATUS	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	
. DES ungos			ı		1	•	,	1	a, DES <del>uagos</del>	1			,	1	1	1	,
. UI benefits	1	•	•	1		1	1	1	b, Ul benefits			t	1	1	1	•	
, SSA weges	1	•		•	•	1	1	1	c. SSA nagos	•	1	1	t	1	1	•	•
. SSA self-ampleya	ent (	1	1	•	1	1	1	ı	d, SSA polf-amploy	ment I	•	•	1	ı	•	•	1
. SSA benefits	t	1	1	1	1	•	•	ŧ	e. SSA benefits	•	ı	ı	1	•	•	1	•
. SSI benefits	1	•	1	1	•	1	•	1	f, 551 benefits	1	1	•	1	1	ι	•	•
. State tax files	1		•	1	1	1	•	1	g. State ten film	• •	•	•	1	1	,	1	٠
. finnk records - accounts	1	ı	ı	•	1	1	•	•	h. Bank records - accounts	1	1	1	,	1	•	•	ı
. Book records - transactions	1	•	ı	t	1	1	t	•	t. Bank records - fransections	1	1	•	1	i	1	1	1
. DM records	•	1	٠	•	1	1	1	1	j. DW records	1	•	•	1	1	ŀ	1	1
. AFDC files	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	k. AFEC files	٠.	•	1	1	1	1	•	ı
. Adult penerat essist vice files	•	•	•	t	ı	1	1	1	i. Adult general posistance file	1	•	١	1	1	1	1	1
. Modice é records	1	•	1	1	1	•	ı	1	m. Medicald record	lo I	•	•	ι	,	1	•	•
, Modice a records	1	1		•	1	1	ı	•	n. Medicare record	h I	1	1	1	1	١	•	1
. IRS 10'9s	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	t	o. IRS 1094	1	•	1	1	•	1	1	ı
. Ameord: from others states (SPECIFY)	<del>i</del> l	•	1	١	1	1	1	1	p. Mecords from at states ISPECIFI		•	•	•	•	ı	1	1
11									1_1_1_					٠			
, Other PECIFY)	1	•	1	•	ı	t	1	1	q. Other (SPECIFY)		•		t	1	•	1	1
									Laket and a								
. Other - PECIFY)	1	t	•	1	1	ı	1	1	r. Other (SPECIFY)	1	1		1	1	1	r	4

## 6.05.05 For each date base (AS LISTED IN 4.00 accessed by this system for front-and matching, what information is reviewed?

DATA BASE	ACCE SSED					F INFORMATIO		
			OPIOSS THEORE	BENEFITS	VALUE	BOL OVICENT STATUS	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	
n. DES waces	1	1		,	1	1	,	
b. Ut banefits	•		1	,	•	1	1	,
:, SSA wages	•	1	1	1	1	•	•	,
l. SSA self-employmen	ı <b>†</b> 1	•	•	1	•	1	1	1
, SSA benefite	•	•	•	1	1	1	1	1
. SSI bonstits	1	•	1	1	,	1	1	1
. State tex files	•	•	•	•	•	1	1	,
. Nonk retords'- accounts	1	,		1	•	1	•	. 1
. Sank re ords - transec lons	•	•	•	1	ı	1	1	•
, DMV rac.rds	ı	•	•	•	1	1	t	•
. AFDC fl #s	1	•	•	ı	1	•	•	•
. Adult c norel essister on tiles	•	1	1	•	•	•	•	•
. Medical: records	1	1	1	1	•	•	1	•
. Medicar- records	1	1	١	ı	1	1	•	•
. IRS 1001	1	•	1	•	1	1	•	1
. Records from other status (PECIFY)	1	1	1	•	•	•	•	t
ا								1
t_l_l				1	•	1	•	•
, Other ('- ECIFY)				,	,	1		,
Lalad						•	•	

#### SIXTH SYSTEM

## 5.01.02 For each date base EAS LISTED IN 4.00 accessed by this system for front-and watching, what information is reviewed?

DATA BASE	ACCESSED				TYPE (	F INCOMATIO		
			INCOME	REMEFITS	VALUE	STATUS	COMPOSITION	
a. DES <del>vagos</del>				•	•			
b. Ul benefits	'	1	'	'	•	1		
c. SSA <del>vagos</del>	•	'	,	'	•	,	,	١
d. SSA self-amploymen	• 1	•	•	•	1	,	'	1
e. SSA benefits	1	,	١	1	'	1	1	'
f. SSI benefits	1	1	1	1	•	•	1	•
g. State tox files	1	t	1	•	1	1	1	1
h. Bank records - accounts	ι	,	•	1	,		1	,
l. Bank records - transactions	1	•	1	1	1	•	1	1
). DW records	1	1	•		1	•	1	ı
k. AFBC files	1	•	•	t	1	•	•	•
l. Adult general assistance files	. 1	•	ı	1	•	1	•	1
n, Madicald recerds	1	1	•	1	•	1	1	1
n. Medicare recerds	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1
o. 1RS 1 <b>09</b> s	1	t	t	1	1	1	1	•
p. Records from other states (SPECIFY)	٠ ١	•	•	1	1	1	•	1
II.J								
4. Other (SPECIFY)				•	74	Ī	•	'
r. Other (SPECIFY)		1	1	1		•	1	1
L.II	<b></b> .							

		First System	Second System	Third System	Fourth System	Pilih System	Sinth Syntem
6.05	in an income or wage level discrepancy used for triggering identification of front-end matching on this system?						
	YES	1	1		1	1	,,,,,,,,
	NO(CO TO 6.09)	0	0	0	0	0,	0
6.06	What dollar discrepancy amount is used (i.e., the difference between income the recipient reports and what is reported by the external data sources)?			•			
	DOLLAR AMOUNT	<u> _ .  _ _ </u>	_ .  _ _ _	1_1.1_1_1_1	1_1.1_1_1_1	1_1.  _ _	_ .  _ _ _
	PER TIME PERIOD NONE			1	1	1	1
	WEEK	2	2	2	2	2	2
	MONTH	3	3	3	3	3	.,.3
	QUARTER	4	4	4	4	4	4
	YEAR	3	5	5	5	5	5
	OTHER	6	6	6	6		6
	(SPECIFY),						
		الـالـا	_ _	I <b></b> II	1_1_1	1_1_1	1_1_1
6.07	are any other non-wage or income discrepancy odes or threshold methods used for dentifying a match?						
	YES	1					.,,1,
	NO(GO TO 6.09)	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.08 'lesse describe.

c	
Ì	ľ
١	
•	

		first Syst <del>en</del>	Second System	Th1rd System	Fourth System	Fifth System	Sixth System
6.09	How does the information on front-end matches get to the local offices?			:			
	ON LINE				1		1
	MACHINE READABLE REPORT	2	2	2	2	2	2
	URITTEN NATCH REPORTS	)	1	3		3	)
<b>6.</b> 10	Now such time elepses between when the front-end match is parformed and the time the local offices receive the information?						
	LESS THAN 1 DAY						
	2 TO 7 DAYS	2	2	2	2	2	2
	t TO 3 WEEKS		3	3	3	3	1
	1 TO 4 NOWTHS	4	4	4	4	4	4
	OTHER	5		5	5	5	
	(SPECIFY)						
	(SPECIFY)	لـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	لدلا				
		الـلـا	اللالا	II_		1_1_1	_ل_ا

6.11 - that is included in the match report that a sent to the local progress on front-end cases matched from this system? (OSTAIN DOYY OF A TYPICAL MATCH REPORT; MARRATIVE P MECESSARY.)

6.12 to the front-end applicant case untoken row this system prioritized in any way t the state level for subsequent follow-up?

......

...0...

		First System	Second System	Third System	Fourth Syntem	Fifth System	Sinth Syntem
6.13	On what factors are they prioritized? CIRCLE " " OR "O" FOR ALL ITEMS.)	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
	AMOUNT OF BEHEFIT AUTHORIZATION	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0
	AMOUNT EXCEEDING DISCREPANCY RANGE	1 0	0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
	ACTIVE/IRACTIVE STATUS	1 0	1 0	0	1 0	1 0	1 0
	OTHER	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	t 0	1 0
	(SPECIFY)						
	(SPECIFY)	1_1_1	_ _	_ _	_ _	1_1_1	1_1_
		<u></u>	اــاــا	الالا			_ _
6.14	1- this prioritizing process sutcested?						
	YRS					1	
	WO	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.15	lies the state have established procedures that local programs must follow in processing applicant cases identified through this match states?						
	YES	1		1			1
	No(CO TO 6.18)	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.16	Crn the state office monitor what's hypening to a "matched" case?						
	YES					1	
	MO(GO TO 6.18)	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.17	i this tracking or follow-up process automated?					1	
	YES		1			1	
	ю	0	0	0	0	0	0

		First System	Second System	Third System	Fourth System	Fifth System	Sixth Syntem
6.18	that is the responsibility of state and local staff to monitor the status of follow-up on applicant cases identified brough this match system? Could you steam describe how this tracking system works. MARRATIVE,						
	<i>,</i> .			•			
6.19	re local offices required to submit regular eports to the state on the status of actions taken on cases matched by this syrem?						
	YES						1
	NO,(GO TO 6.21)	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.20	inst is the schedule or frequency of reports into the local programs sums submit to the stellow-up on applicant uses identified chrough this match system?						
	WEEKLY						
	HONTHLY	2	2	2	2	2	2
	QUARTERLY	3	3	3	3	3	
	OTHER	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(SPECIFY)						
		1_1_1	1_1_1	1_1_1	1_1_1	1_1_1	1_1_1

6.21 Wat information must local programs report t the state on the status of follow-up on c men identified through this match system? ( 'OTE: THIS INFORMATION MAY BE AVAILABLE IN

#### HORBILE 7: OUTCOMES - PROFT-END MATCHING

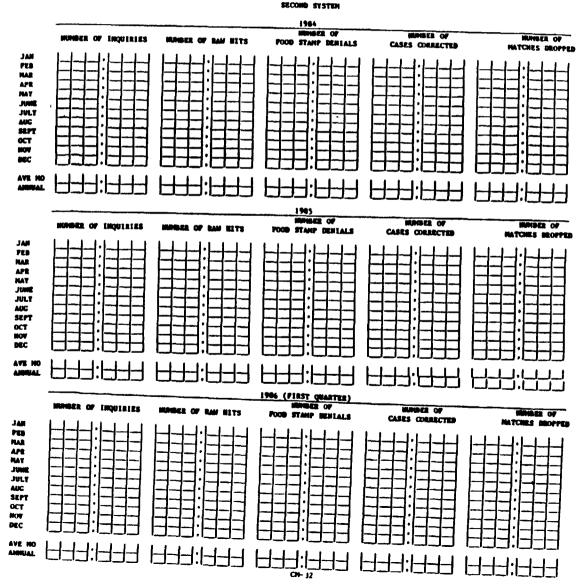
(NOTE ALL THIS INFORMATION MAY BE IN THE SYSTEM REPORTS IF PROVIDED.)

		First System	Second System	Third System	Fourth Syntem	Fifth System	Sinth System
7.00	Do you have any monthly or annual data available on the number of inquiries or outcomes or other such activity about food stamp applicant matches with this system?						
	YES						1
	WO(CO TO 8.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0

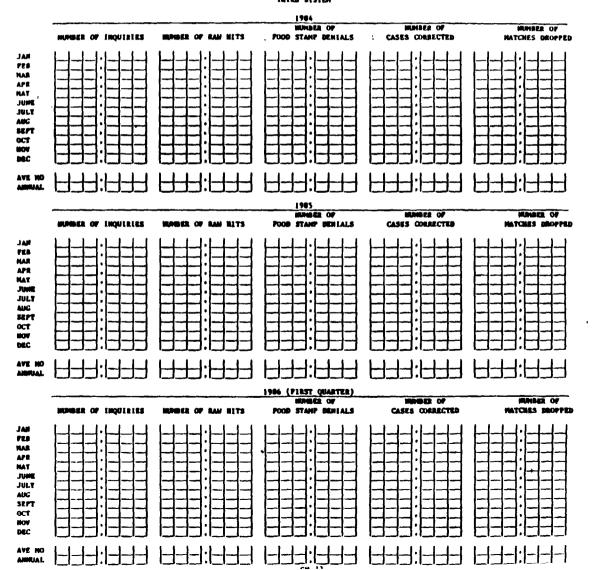
- 7.01 Please provide the total number of front-and food stamp inquiries each month with this match system, or the annual or average monthly number if the total is not available.
- 7.02 Please provide the total number of front-end food staup raw hits (actual number of matches) rach month with this system, or the average monthly number if the total is not available.
- 7.03 Please provide the total number of food stomp applications design, such month as a result of the front-ond matching with this system, or the annual or average monthly number of desials if the total is not available.
- 7.04 Please provide the total number of new food stamp cases where benefits were corrected, such month as a result of front-end matching of the total is not available.
- 7.05 Please provide the actual number of food atamp applicant matches dropped from this system because the variance identified was too small, or based on further investigation no error existed, or give the average annual or average monthly number of matches subsequently dropped if the total is not available.

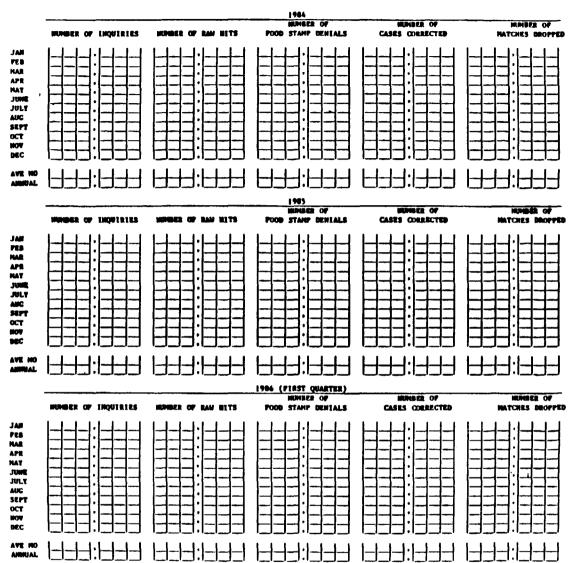
#### PIRST STSTEM

			1984 MINISTE OF	MUNISER OF	
	MUMBER OF IMQUIRIES	NUMBER OF RAW HETS	POOR STAMP DENIALS	CASES CORRECTED	MATCHES DROPPED
JAM PEB HAR APR HAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT GCT MOV DBC					
AVE HO					
			1965		
	NAMES OF INCOLUMN	IRRORE OF RAN BITS	FOOD STAMP DENIALS	MAGNET OF CASES CORRECTED	MATCHES DROPPED
JAM FEB MAR APR APR HAY JUNE JULY ANG SEPT OCT MOV BEC AVE NO ANNUAL					
			1986 (FIRST QUARTER) WINDER OF	MANDER OF	MANAGE OF
JAN PEB HAR APR HAY JUME JULY ANG SEPT OCT HOY DEC	NUMBER OF INQUIRIES	MARKE OF RAN HITS	POUD STAMP DERITALS	CASES CORRECTED	NATCHES DROPPED
JAUNMA,			CH-)1		



#### THIRD SYSTEM





				FIFTH SYSTEM		
				1984 MINSER OF	MMBER OF	MIMBER OF
		NUMBER OF INQUIRIES	MINDER OF RAW HITS	POOD STAMP DENTALS	CASES CORRECTED	NATCHES DROPPED
	JAN PER					
	MAR APR MAY					
	July June					
	AUG SEFT OCT					
	1007 DBC					
	AME HO					<del></del>
	<b>Amuni</b>		·	1985		
		NAMES OF INQUIRIES	MANDER OF EAST BITS	HRHER OF FOOD STAMP DENIALS	MANGER OF CASES CORRECTED	MATCHES BROPPED
	JAM Pes					
	MAR APE MAT					
	JUNE JULT					
	AUG SEPT OCT					
Ç.	MOV					
			Fr			
(i <sup>t</sup>						
A Company of the Comp						
-				·		
<del></del>				<u>.</u>		
Provide the second						

### SIXTH STSTAM

			1984	<del></del>	
	HOMBER OF ENQUERIES	KINDER OF RAW WITTS	FOOD STAMP DESTALS	CASES CORRECTED	MIMBER OF MATCHES DROPPED
JAM PEB MAR APR MAY JUME , JULY AUG SEPT OCT HOW DEC					
AVE NO					
			1985		
	NUMBER OF INQUIRIES	MARKE OF BAN ELTS	POOP STAND DENEALS	MANUEL OF CASES CORRECTED	HATCHES SHOPPED
JAM PES HAR APR HAT JUNE JULT AMC MEPT OCT MOV BEC AVE NO AMMAL					
	MANGE OF IMPUTETES		1906 (PIRST QUARTER) MHORE OF	MANUEZ OF CASES CORRECTED	MANGE OF NATCHES SEOPPED
JAM PEB HAR APR HAT JUNE JULY ANG SEFE OCT HOW DEC		PARKET OF RAN 4175	POOD STANP BERTALS		
AMPUAL			G- %		

#### HOBULE 8: OH-COING HATCHING

			<b></b>				
		Piret System	Second System	Third System	Fourth System	Flith System	Sixth Syntem
A.00	Is this match system used for on-going matching (after initial certification) in food stamps?						
	YES	1	1	1	1		
	NO(GO TO 9.08)	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.01	When was this match system first used for on-going matching?						
	HONTH	<u> _ _ </u>	l_l_l	lll	lll	<u> _</u>  _	1_1_1
	YEAR	19	19	19  _	191_1_1	191	19 _ _
6.02	What parts of the state are covered by this system for on-going matching?						
	STATEWIDE		•••1•••	•••1•••			
	PART STATE ONLY	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(SPECIPY)						
		<u> _</u>	1_1_1	1_1_1		الساسا	_ _
8.03	What types of cases are covered by this system for on-going matching?						
	ENTIRE CASELOAD			1	1	1	1
	FOOD STAMP/APDC CASES	2	2,	2	2	2	2
	FOOD STAMP EMPLOYED CASES	3	3	3	3	3	
	OTHER	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(SPEC1PY)				<del></del>		
		_ _	III	III	اللالا	_ _	_ _
	(SPEC1PY)						<del></del>
			1_1_1	الــالــا	lll	1	1_1_1
	(SPECIFY)						
		l_l_l	I_I_I	11	111	l_l_l	_ _

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ώ	
$\infty$	

		First System	Second System	Third System	Fourth System	Fifth System	Sinth Syntem
8.04	When is the matching of on-going food stamp cases done?						
	AT RECERTIFICATION						1
	HONTHLY	2	•••2•••	2	2	2	2
	QUARTERLY	3	3	3		)	
	OTHER	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(SPECIFY)						
		I_ _	<u></u> -	1	   _	<u> </u>	1_1_1

#### FIRST SYSTEM

8.0.5.11 For each data base (AS LISTED IN 4.00) accessed by this system for an-gaing matching at food stomp, what information is reviewed? (CIRCLE "1" FOR ALL THAT APPLY.)

8.05.02 For each date base (AS LISTED IN 4.00) accessed by this system for an-going matching, what information is reviewed! (CIRCLE \*!\* FOR ALL THAT APPLY.)

SECOND SYSTEM

TA BASE	ACCE SSED				TYPE	A HALOMANII			DATA BASE	ACCE SSED				TYPE 0	FINFORMATH	001	
		WAGE S	GROSS INCOME	BENEFITS	PROPERTY	BIPLOMENT STATUS	HOUSEHOLD COMPOST THOM				WAGES	THICOME	BENEFITS	PROPERTY	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	
D.S. wages	•	1	<u>'</u>			1		1	o, DES ungas	1	,	,	,	,	1	1	)
U bonofife	•	,			,	1	•	1	b. Ul bunefits	1		•	•	ı	,	•	,
S A wages	1	1				1			c, SSA uagos	•	•	1	1	1			
5 % self-maploya	ent 1	1	•	1	•	•	•	•	d. SSA solf-ample	, team	1	1	ı	1 .	1	1	1
5 \ bandfits	1	1	•	•	1	1	1	1	e. SSA benefits	1	•	1	•	1	1	•	•
5 - bandits	•	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	f. SSI benefits	t	1	1	1	•	1	1	•
State tem filled	•	t	ı	1	•	1	1	1	g. State tax file		·	•	•	•	1	•	ı
Bi ik reforde - et coeffs	•	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	h, Benk recerds - accounts	•	•	1	•	1	•	•	
Brik records - ti insactions	1	1	ı	•	•	•	•	1	1, Bonk recerés - transactions	•	١	١	1	1	•	•	١
S 1 recerés	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	1	j. OW recerds	1	1	1	•	1	•		1
N IC 11100	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	•	h. AFEC 11100	1	•	1	1	1	1	1	1
A sit general avilatence filte	•	1	•	1	1	1	1	1	t. Adult general assistance fli	'	ι	•	•	ı	•	•	•
M Heald records	1	t	•	1	1	•	1	1	m, Mudicald recor	<b>66</b> 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hrilcaro recordo	1	1	ı	1	•	1	•	•	n, Medicara recer	da l	•	ı	•	١	1	1	1
i' 1079s	1	٠	•	•	1	ı	, •	1	a, IRS 1899s	•	1	•	•	1	1		1
A ords from era	er 1	•	•	1	•	1	1	•	p. Macards from a Status (SPECIF		•	1	1	•	•	1	•
F.I								•	L-L-J								
O er (SPECIFY)	•	1	1	•	r	•	1	1	q. Other (SPECIFT	) (	•	t	• '	1	•	1	•
_ <u>L</u>												-					
F.L.I	1	1	'	•	1	•	'	'	r, Other (SPECIFY	, ,	•	•	•	•	1		1

THIRD SYSTEM

8.03.03 for each data base (AS LISTED IN 4.00) accessed by this system for em-going matching of tood stone, that information is reviewed? (CIRCLE \*!\* FOR ALL THAT APPLY.)

DATA BASE	ACCE SSED					I IN CHAT!		
		WAGES		BENEFITS		STATUS	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	OTHER (SPECIF) BELOW)
e. DES ragas	1	1	• '		•	•	•	1
b. Ul 'molite	•	1	1	•	1	•	•	•
c. SSA reges	t	1	•	٠	•	1	1	•
d. SSA welf-employmen	<del>.,</del>	•	t	•	•	1	•	•
e. SSA mostlits	•	1	•	•	•	ı	1	•
t, SSI months	1	•	•	•	•	•	1	1
g, Stat tom files	1	1	1	1	1	•	1	1
n. Bent records - ecco nty	1	•	•	•		1	•	1
, Benk recerds - trans ictions	1	·	1	١	1	•	ı	1
. DAY voerds	•	,	1	t	•	•	1	•
AFDE 11es	1	•	1	1	1	1	1	1
. Adult generat assistance files	•	•	1	•	1	•	•	t t
. Hadic Id records	•	•	•	1	1	•	1	ı
. Madierro recurds	1	•	1	t	1	•	•	•
o, IRS 1 79s	1	1	•	t	1	•	• '	1
r. Recort From other states (SPECIFT)	. 1	1	•	•	1	t	1	1
1-1-1								1
1. Other 'SPECIFYI				t	1	1	•	1
r, Other SPECIFY)				1	t	1	•	1
1 1								

#### FOLFITH SYSTEM

0.03.01 For each date these (AS LISTED IN 4.000 accessed by this system for en-going matching, what information is reviewed? (CIRCLE 91" FOR ALL THAT APPLY,)

DATA BASE	ACCESSED.					F HE COMATIO		
		WAGES	GROSS HICOME	DENEF 175	YALUE	STATUS	MOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	OTHER (SPECIFY
o, DES reges	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
h, Ul banefits	. •	1	•	•	1	1	1	t
r, SSA wages	t	1	1	•	•	•	1	•
i, SSA self-amployası	it t	1	1	•	•	•	•	•
e. SSA benefits	•	•	ı	1	1	1	1	1
. SSI bonefits	1	•	t	1	•	1	•	•
g. State tax files	•	•	•	1	•	1	•	1
accounts	,	1	•	•	1	,	1	•
. Bank records - transactions	1	•	•	1	1	r	1	1
. OFF recerds	•	t	•	•	1	•		•
. AFEC files	1	•	1	1	ŧ	•	1	1
ashistence files	•	•	•	1	ı	•	1	,
, Hudicald records	•	1	•	•	1	•	•	1
. Hadicara records	1	1	1	•	•	•	•	1
. IRS 1009s	1	1	1	1	•	•	•	ı
, Records from ather States (SPECIFY)	1	ı	1	•	•	1	1	1
LU					1			
. Other (SPECIFY)	1	1	•	1	•	1	1	1
. Other (SPECIFY)	,	ı	1	1	•	•	t	1
<u> </u>								

------

9.05.05 for each data-tasse (AS LISTED IN 4.601 accessed by this system for ex-going matching it food stamp, what information is reviewed? ICHROLE "1" FOR ALL THAT APPLY.)

DATA BASE	ACCE SSED				1176 0	F INFORMATIO	×	
		WAGE S	GROSS INCOME	DENEFITS	PROPERTY	BIPLOYMENT STATUS	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	OTHER (SPECIFY
				,				BELOW)
e. DES e ges	1	•	•	•	•	1	1	t
h. Ul by office	•	•	t	•	•	•	1	1
c. 55A w 300	1	•	1	1	1	1	•	1
d. SSA self-employmen	1 1	1	1	1	•	•	•	1
e, SSA binefite	1	•	•	•	1	ı	ı	•
f. SSI towfits	1	•	•	1	1	ı	1	1
g. State 'as files	•	•	•	1	•	•	1	1
h. Henk ricords - accoun's	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	1
1. Benk records - transe tions	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	1
j. ON reards	ŧ	1	•	1	1	•	1	1
k, AFEC 1 tes	1	•	1	•	1	•	1	1
1. Adult smoret essistance files	1	1	•	•	•	•	1	1
m. Hodica'd records	•	•	•	•	•	1	٠.	1
n. Modica a recents	•	1	•	•	1	1	• •	1
o. IRS 10'9s	1	•	1	1	1	•	1	1
p. Record from other states (SPECIFY)	•	1	1	1	•	1	•	1
1.1								1
q. Other /SPECIFY1	•	•	1	1	•	1	•	•
1111								1
F. Other (SPECIFY)	•	•	•	•	•	ŧ	•	•
<u> </u>								

#### SIXTH SYSTEM

8,05,05 For each data hase (AS LISTED IN 4,000 accessed by this system for on-going matching, what information is reviewed? (CIRCLE "!" FOR ALL THAT APPLY,)

			22080		PROPERTY	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	HOWSEHOLD	OTHER
		WAGES		BENEFITS	VALUE	STATUS		(SPECIFY)
n, DES <del>vagos</del>	•	1	•	1	1	•	1	1
b. UI benefits	• 1	t	1	1	•	•	1	1
c, SSA <del>vagos</del>	1	•	•	•	•	1	1	1
d, SSA polf-ampleymen	+ 1	•	•	1	1	1	t	t
e. SSA temofife	1	•	•	•	•	1	1	•
f. SSI benefits	1	1	•	•	1	•	•	1
g. State tax files	1	1	1	•	•	1	1	1
h, Benk records - accounts	•		1	•	1	1		•
t, Benk records - transactions	1	•	1	•	•	•	1	•
j, DM records	1	•	•	•	1	1	•	•
AFEC FILES	1	1	1	1	1	•	•	1
. Adult general assistance files	•	1	1	•	1	1	1	1
m. Modicald recerds	1	1	•	•	1	1	1	1
n. Medicare recerés	•	1	1	t	1	1	1	•
o. IRS 1899s	1	1	•	1	1	1	•	1
p. Records from other status (SPECIFY)	1	1	1	•	ı	1	•	1
L_L					•			
q. Other (SPECIFY)		•		•	•	1	•	1
r, Other (SPECIFY)	1	1		1	1	•	•	•
<u> </u>						_		

c. . .

		first System	Second System	Third System	Pourth System	Pifch System	Sixth System
8.06	Is an income or mage discrepancy level used for triggering identification of on-going metching on this system?			· .			
	YES	•••1•••					
	#0(GO TO 8.10)	0	0	0	0	0	
8.07	that dollar discrepancy assume is wood (i.e., the difference between income the recipient reports and what is reported by the external data source)?			•			
	BOLLAR MOUNT	لـلـا ،لـا		اللالا اللا	اسارا اساسا	ا لالالاا الا	<u>اللالا ،لـ</u>
	SPECIFY PER TIME PERIOD						
	NOME	1			1		
	WEEK	2	2	2	2	22	
	HONTH	3		3	3	33	
	QUARTER	4	4	4	4	44	
	YEAR	5	3	5	3	55	
	OTMER	6	6	6	6	66	
	(SPECIFY)						
		اللا	الللا	اــاــا	اللا	لـلـا	
8.08	are any other non-wage or income discrepancy odes or threshold methods used for dentifying a match?						
	үвз			1			
	NO(GO TO 8.10)	0	0	0	0	00	
	odes or threshold methods used for destifying a metch?						

1

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8.09 · lesse describe.

		First System	Second System	Third System	Fourth System	Flith System	Sixth System
8, 10	Ho does information on on-going food stamp as ches get to the local offices?						
	ON LINE						
	MACHINE READABLE REPORTS	2	2		2	2	2
	WRITTEN MATCH REPORTS	1	3	3	3	3	3
8.11	No much time elapses between when the fr it and match in performed and the time the local offices receive the information?						
	LESS THAN I DAY				1		
	2 TO 7 DAYS	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1 TO 3 WEEKS		3	3	3	3	)
	1 TO 4 HONTHS	4	4	4	4	4	4
	OTHER	5	5	5	5	5	5
	(SPECIPY)						
		_ _	<u> _</u>  _	_ _	1_1_1	الالا	_ _

8.12 Mhr is included in the match report that is ment to the local programs on on-going cases manified from this system? (OSTAIN COPT OF A "FICAL MATCH REPORT; MARRATIVE IF NECESSARY.)

8.13 Are the on-going case matches from this match system prioritized in any may at the state level for subsequent follow-up?

YES	1					
NO(GO TO 8.16)	0	0	0	0	0	0

		First System	Second System	Third System	Fourth System	Fifth System	Sixth System
8.14	In what factors are they prioritized? CIRCLE "I" OR "O" FOR ALL ITEMS.)	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT AUTHORIZATION	1 0	1 0	1 0	0	1 0	1 0
	AMOUNT EXCKEDING DISCHEPANCY RANGE	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
	ACTIVE/IMACTIVE STATUS	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
	OTHER	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
	(SPECIFY)						
	(SPECIFY)						
		لسلسا	1_1_1	1_1_1	l_l_l		السالسا
8.15	to this priorisizing process automated?						
	YES			1	1		
	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.16	Loes the state have established procedures that local programs must follow in tracking and processing (following up on) on-going fond stamp cases identified through this match system?						
	TES		1				
	NO(GO TO 8.19)	0	0	0	0	0	0
8,17	Can the state office monitor what is happening to a "matched" case?						
	YES						1
	N1(GO TO 8.19)	0,	0	0	0	0,	0

		Pirat System	Second System	Third System	Fourth System	Flfth System	Sixth System
OI	the tracking process for following up ongoing cases identified through this ching system automated?						
	YES						
	H()	0	0	0	0	0	0
et   ep   sy	is the responsibility of state and local if to monitor the status of follow-up on licent cases identified through this match lem? Mould you please describe how this cking system works? MARRATIVE.			,			
repo	local offices required to submit regular orts to the erste on the status of actions on Offices serviced by this system?						
	188				1		
	MO(GO TO 8.22)	0	0	0	0	0	0
t hat stat	is the schedule or frequency of reports; the local programs must submit to the e on the status of follow-up on applicant is identified through this match system?			·			
	WEEKLY						
	HONTHLT	2	2	2	2	2	2
	QUARTERLY	3	3	3	j	3	3.,,
	отиея	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(SPECIFY)					1	
		ا_ا_ا	1_1_1	اساسا	<u> _ _</u>	1_1_1	1 1

Second System

Third System

Fourth System

Fifth System

Stark System

8.22 What information must local programs report to the state on the status of follow-up on on-going cases identified through this matching system? (NOTE: THIS MAY BE AVAILABLE IN THE MANUAL IF PROVIDED.) NARRATIVE.

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#### NODULE 9: OUTCOMES - ON-COINC MAYCHING

(NOTE: ALL INFORMATION IN THIS SECTION MAY BE IN THE SYSTEM REPORTS IF PROVIDED.)

		Pirot System	Second System	Third Syntem	Fourth System	Pifth System	Sinth System
9.00	Do you have any monthly or annual data available on the number of inquiries or on comes or other such activity about fo d stamp applicant matches with this system?						
	YES						
	NO(GO TO 10.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 9.01 Please provide the total number of ongoing food stamp inquiries each month with this match system. Or the annual or average monthly number if the total is not available.
- 9.02 Please provide the number of ongoing food stamp row hits on (actual number of matches) each month with this system, or the average morthly number if the total is not available.
- 9.03 Please provide the total number of food stomp applications denied, each month as a result of the ongoing matching with this system, or the average monthly number if the total is not available.
- 9.04 Please provide the total number of new food stamp cases where benefits were corrected, each month as a r sult of ongoing matching with this system, or the average monthly number of reductions if the tot 1 is not available.
- 9.05 Please provide the actual number of food ata; applicant matches dropped from this system, because the variance identified was too small, or based on further investigation, no error exteted, or give the average annual or average monthly number of matches subsequently dropped if see total is not available.

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#### FIRST SYSTEM

		<u></u>	1784		
	NUMBER OF INQUIRIES	NUMBER OF RAW HITS	NIMBER OF PUOD STAMP DENIALS	MIMBER OF CASES CORRECTED	MUMBER OF MATCHES DROPPED
JAR FEB MAR APR MAT JUWE JULY AUG SEPT GCT MOW DEC					
AVE NO	1-1-1-1-1-1-1			- - - : - - -	1-
			1905		
	MINER OF INQUIRIES	MARGER OF EAST MITS	NUMBER OF FOOD STAMP BENIALS	CASES CORRECTED	MINIBER OF MATCHES DROPPED
JAM PEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT UCT MOV PRC AVE MO					
AMMUAL					
		<del></del>	1986 (PIRST QUARTER) WHITER OF	NUMBER OF	HUMBER OF
	NUMBER OF INQUIRTES	MUNICE OF RAN HETS	FOOD STANP DENIALS	CASES CORRECTED	MATCHES DROPPED
JAM PEB MAR APR HAY JUNE JULY ANG SEPT GCT MOV DEC					
AWFUAL					

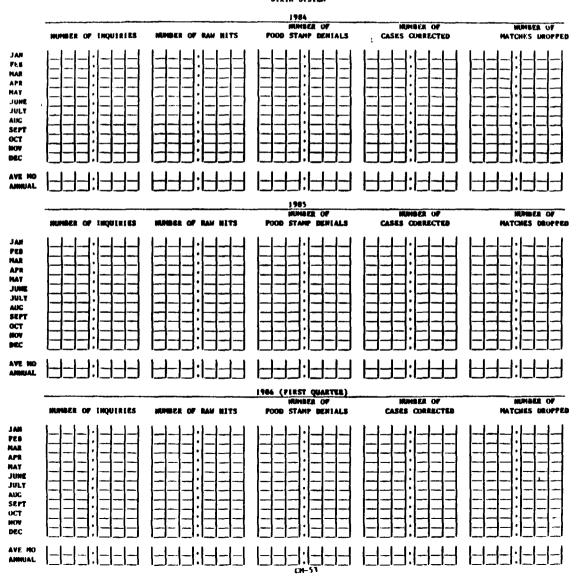
#### SECOND SYSTEM

			1984		
	MINIBER OF INQUIRIES	NUMBER OF RAW HITS	MIMBER OF FOOD STAMP DENIALS	MUMBUR OF CASES CURRECTED	MINBER OF MATCHES UROPPED
JAH PEB HAR APR HAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT HOV DEC					
AVE NO AMMUAL					
			1985		
	NUMBER OF INQUIRIES	MANUER OF RAN RITS	MINNER OF POOD STAMP DEHEALS	CASES CURRECTED	MIMBER OF HATCHES INOPPED
JAH PEB HAR APR HAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT HOW BEG					
AVE NO					
	MANUER OF INQUIRIES		1986 (FIRST QUARTER) NUMBER OF	MUMBER UF	MUMBER OF
Japa	i i i i i i i i i	MARKER OF RAN HITS	PUOD STAMP DENIALS	CASES CORRECTED	MATCHES DROPPED
PES MAR APR MAT JUNE JULT AUG SEFT OCT HOV DEG					
AWE NO AWWAL					- - : - -

FIFTH SYSTEM

			1984					
	NUMBER OF INQUIRIES	NUMBER OF RAW HITS	NIMBER OF FUOD STAMP DENIALS	MMBER OF CASES CHRECTED	NIMBER OF HATCHES DROPPED			
JAH FEB HAR APR HAY JUNE JULY AUG SEFT HOY DEC								
AVE NO								
	1985							
	NUMBER OF INQUIRIES	WHEEL OF SAN NETS	POOD STAMP BENIALS	MANBER OF CASES CURRECTED	MATCHES DROPPED			
JAR PEB HAR APR HAY JUME JULY AMC SEPT OCT HOW BEC AVE HO AMRIAL				· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
,			1986 (FIRST QUARTER) MUMBER OF	MMSER OF	NUMBER OF			
	NUMBER OF INQUIRIES	NUMBER OF RAW HITS	POOD STAMP DENIALS	CASES CORRECTED	MATCHES DROPPED			
JAM PER MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC								
AWHUAL			CN-52					

#### BIXTH SYSTEM



MODULE TO: EFFECTIVENESS

\$9.9 Fidulty, we would like your personal professional apinten about the officefiveness of computer matching and about which of the various systems are most effective or feast affective. Do you feel computer matching in general is worthwhile? MARRALIVE.

tg.; Of the systems we have discussed, which are most offective in terms of (a) reducing the number of certifications, (b) reducing error rates and (c) increasing the number of application denists? WARRATIVE.

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